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Sixty-ninth year

Provisional

7161st meeting

Monday, 28 April 2014, 10 a.m.
New York

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Wali	(Nigeria)
<i>Members:</i>	Argentina	Mrs. Perceval
	Australia	Mr. Quinlan
	Chad	Mr. Cherif
	Chile	Mr. Barros
	China	Mr. Liu Jieyi
	France	Mr. Araud
	Jordan	Mr. Hmoud
	Lithuania	Ms. Murmokaitė
	Luxembourg	Ms. Lucas
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Oh Joon
	Russian Federation	Mr. Iliichev
	Rwanda	Mr. Gasana
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Mark Lyall Grant
	United States of America	Ms. Power

Agenda

Maintenance of international peace and security

Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities

Report of the Secretary-General on Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform (S/2013/480)

Letter dated 1 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/238)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Maintenance of international peace and security

Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities

Report of the Secretary-General on Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform (S/2013/480)

Letter dated 1 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/238)

The President: I wish to warmly welcome the Secretary-General, the Ministers and other representatives present in the Security Council Chamber. Their participation is an affirmation of the importance of the subject matter under discussion.

In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of Algeria, Brazil, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Guatemala, Japan, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey to participate in this meeting.

In accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite His Excellency Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, to participate in this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

I wish to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2013/480, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on "Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform". I also wish to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2014/238, which contains a letter dated 1 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a concept paper on the item under consideration.

I now give the floor to the Secretary-General, His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon.

The Secretary-General: I thank Nigeria for convening this important debate.

The purpose of security sector reform, simply put, is to make people's lives safer. Security institutions are at the core of the compact between the State and its citizens. The legitimate authority to use force comes with a corresponding responsibility to protect and respect human rights. A professional and accountable security sector under the framework of the rule of law can strengthen public confidence in the State and provide the stability necessary for peacebuilding and development.

However, security institutions that lack the right training or adequate governance and oversight mechanisms may fail to provide basic security or even violate the rights of the very people they are entrusted to protect. We have also seen institutions misused in support of narrow political and sectarian interests, with destabilizing effects.

Earlier this month, I visited the Central African Republic and saw the terrible consequences of disintegrating security institutions. I also observed the pressing need to extend State authority and ensure public safety and the rule of law. Today's discussion is especially timely, for the future of the Central African Republic and for many other situations.

Security sector reform is a core element of peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development. The United Nations has strengthened the assistance we provide to national authorities to undertake critical and complex security sector reform processes. Our support has included assisting in the development and implementation of national security strategies in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali; contributing to public financial management of the security sectors in Liberia and Somalia; and supporting defence sector reform in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A majority of Security Council resolutions on post-conflict contexts contain requests to address security sector reform.

We have also enhanced our ability to deliver support through the dedicated Security Sector Reform Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, which brings together 14 United Nations partners. The

United Nations has developed standards and guidance to strengthen the impact of our efforts, and we have fostered strategic partnerships, including with the African Union and the World Bank. We stand ready to work with other interested partners on that strategic track.

As we make progress, we also know that much remains to be done. In our support to national authorities, we need to ensure that security services have the adequate capacity to perform their duties. Nowhere else is this as evident today as in the Central African Republic, Mali and Somalia. It requires improved mapping of needs and gaps and facilitating a coordinated response from partners. Strengthening operational effectiveness must be combined with efforts to build a strong governance framework, robust accountability and oversight mechanisms and a culture of integrity and respect for human rights. National ownership is imperative.

There is an increasing gap between the growing expectations of what the United Nations could and should do and our resources to meet those expectations. Contexts and mandates are complex, requiring the United Nations to engage in delicate political processes such as national security dialogues, vetting, public expenditure reviews or defence sector reform. Looking ahead, I have identified four priorities.

First, we must recognize the links between security sector reform and the broader reform processes, including legal and institutional reform, national reconciliation and political dialogue. Security sector reform is not just a matter of technical support. I intend to instruct my Special Representatives to leverage their good offices functions in support of that work.

Secondly, since security sector reform takes time, host nations must do more to meet immediate security needs. In accordance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, the Organization is obligated to withdraw support to security actors who commit human rights violations or fail to address them.

Thirdly, all actors involved in that work should place more emphasis on sector-wide approaches that address the strategic and governance framework underpinning all security institutions.

Fourthly, we must reflect on the institutional capacities within our Organization, on links to other key areas of work such as the rule of law and human

rights and on how to ensure the flexible resources needed to meet the needs on the ground.

I am very encouraged that the Council will adopt the first thematic draft resolution on security sector reform. That will boost political momentum for such efforts.

The sight of an officer in uniform should evoke feelings of order, discipline and security. Our collective goal is to help States build professional security institutions solidly anchored in a culture of service rather than an unchecked and unaccountable exercise of power and force. Together we can make that a reality.

The President: I thank the Secretary-General for his statement.

I will now deliver a statement in my national capacity as the Foreign Minister of Nigeria.

I would like to begin by thanking the Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, for his presence at this debate and for sharing his perspectives on security sector reform. I also wish to thank the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Montenegro, His Excellency Igor Lukšić; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, His Excellency Hans Brattskar; and the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, His Excellency Peter Burian, whose participation in today's debate is another illustration of the strong commitment of their countries to security sector reform.

It is gratifying to note that security sector reform has become firmly established as an essential element of multidimensional peacekeeping. Effective security sector reform contributes to conflict prevention by making security institutions effective and accountable. That fosters a sense of safety and security among the population and sustains the conditions of peace.

Security sector reform (SSR) is of cardinal importance for the entire peacebuilding continuum, extending beyond post-conflict reconstruction to include conflict prevention, peacebuilding and development. In October 2011, during its presidency of the Council, Nigeria had the privilege of presiding at an open debate (see S/PV.6630) that culminated in the Council's adoption of a presidential statement on SSR (S/PRST/2011/19). That statement built on previous initiatives of the Council on the subject. It is my pleasure and honour to be here today for this important debate,

which seeks to explore further the crucial question of United Nations support for SSR as a vehicle for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The presidential statement of October 2011 requested the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the United Nations engagement in security sector reform. We are pleased to note that the Secretary-General responded to that request by issuing his second report on security sector reform in August 2013, entitled "Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform" (S/2013/480). We welcome that report with appreciation and stand ready to work with both the Secretariat and Member States in the implementation of that important recommendation therein.

In our efforts at international and multilateral security cooperation, one major lesson that Nigeria has learned is the increasing value and, indeed, the indispensability of horizontal exchanges of experiences by countries that have undergone or are undergoing SSR. We have come to recognize that an exchange of experiences is a valuable element of security sector reform support, in addition to a traditional focus on technical and financial assistance. Nigeria reiterates its commitment to South-South exchanges and strongly encourages the Secretary-General to further explore the possibilities offered by such horizontal relationships between Member States in supporting national security sector reform processes. Nigeria is also firmly committed to engaging the General Assembly on the critical issue of the United Nations role in supporting SSR.

Nigeria would like to send a message of solidarity to other States that have shown commitment to promoting SSR on the agenda of the United Nations. Worthy of particular mention and commendation is the United Nations Group of Friends of SSR, initiated by Slovakia, and now co-chaired with South Africa. That Group has played a commendable role in expanding the perspectives of security sector reform among United Nations Member States.

At the regional level, Nigeria takes note of the progress made by the African Union (AU) in its efforts to define an African framework for SSR. One major development in that regard was the adoption by the AU Heads of State and Government, in January 2013, of the first continental policy framework on SSR. That represents a major initiative at the regional level to help define the global framework being elaborated by

the United Nations. Nigeria is committed to working closely with other members of the African Union for the effective implementation of the AU SSR policy and to ensure its integration in the African peace and security architecture.

At the subregional level, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is also in the process of drawing up a regional framework on SSR and governance. The aim of that initiative is to enable ECOWAS to fulfil its role of assisting member States to put in place early warning mechanisms and rapid response to threats to regional peace and security. In addition, ECOWAS has adopted a code of conduct for armed forces and security services and a conflict prevention framework, which contains elements of security sector governance. Those instruments seek to address transnational threats to security that are beyond the capacity of the security sectors of any one country in the subregion. Such threats include transnational organized crime, piracy, human trafficking and terrorism.

We are also seeking to expand our existing partnerships in SSR. In that regard, the partnership with the Republic of South Africa on developing African perspectives on SSR here in New York is particularly significant. That is an important forum at the level of permanent representatives, which began in May 2010 and has since become a biannual event. A second forum was held in 2012. Nigeria will have the privilege of hosting the third forum this year. We are reminded, by the nature, complexity and sources of insecurity in the world today, that security cannot mean the well-being of the State alone. Enduring security must therefore address human security in all its ramifications. That implies that the State cannot be safe while the well-being of its citizens is constantly threatened or jeopardized.

Security institutions can be alienated from the very societies they are meant to serve and protect. In such contexts, they cannot be viably reformed without a transformation of the broader relationship between the State and society. That requires addressing the social contract on which the entire governance framework is based in order to achieve greater transparency, accountability and adherence to the rule of law. I therefore wish to stress that viable reform of the security sector must extend beyond train and equip activities to include democratic governance and civilian oversight. That is the only way to guard the guardians and to

ensure that those who are charged with the provision of security do not themselves become threats to the larger society. National ownership of the process is therefore important. The United Nations should bear that in mind as it seeks to implement aspects of its mandate to support the national processes of SSR in various countries.

We now have a unique opportunity to take another important step towards consolidating the progress made in the United Nations on that important matter. A Council draft resolution on SSR will be the first of its kind, if agreed by all members of the Council. It would enable the Council to codify and operationalize the key principles of SSR. In adopting that important draft resolution, we would be demonstrating our resolve as member States to effectively address the vulnerabilities in our security environment. We would also be providing the strategic direction and leadership that is expected and required of the Council.

It is my privilege and honour to be part of such a pioneering enterprise. I thank all Council members for making that possible and, on behalf of the people and Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, I thank all other delegations for participating in this debate.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

I give the floor to the other members of the Security Council.

Ms. Power (United States of America): I thank the Secretary-General for his briefing and for his constant efforts to enhance the United Nations support for security sector reform. I also want to congratulate you, Mr. President, on organizing this debate on a topic that is central to the Council's role in preserving international stability and peace. I applaud Nigeria's leadership on this issue.

My Government looks forward to the adoption this afternoon of the Council's first draft resolution on the subject, which spells out the need to strengthen our collective commitment to improve governance with an emphasis on security structures that are better designed, more capable and more fully respectful of public needs and individual rights. We all know that basic security is a fundamental civic need. Without it, families live in fear, economic investments are not made and the rules by which a society can live in harmony are not enforced. Furthermore, the lack of effective security at

the national level has harmful transnational impacts. A State without security is a State where terrorists and criminals will thrive, the smugglers of illegal arms and narcotics will base their operations, internal strife may generate a flood of refugees, corruption runs rampant and shortages of food and other resources lead to humanitarian disaster. We cannot forget that public security is a prerequisite for economic and social well-being. Freedom from fear is critical to achieve freedom from want.

It is highly appropriate, therefore, that the United Nations do all it can in partnership with Governments and other international actors to support the establishment of effective security structures. That task is especially relevant when a country is in the process of recovery from conflict. The absence of credible security sector reform (SSR) has had dramatic consequences for such societies. For example, in Liberia inadequate management of the security sector contributed to a resumption of civil conflict in the mid-1990s. The transition from weak or non-existent security institutions to ones that are viable and strong is never easy. That is why security sector reform has become a more important part of United Nations efforts in post-conflict rebuilding.

The creation of effective, accountable, rights-respecting and sustainable security structures that respond to national needs and priorities is critical to forestall a return to violence. It is also an essential ingredient for the successful exit of United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions. Last month, the United Nations was able to conclude 20 years of peacekeeping and political activities in Sierra Leone in part because improved security institutions were in place. Sierra Leone now contributes peacekeeping forces to the African Union Mission in Somalia.

Too often, approaches to SSR are limited to base training or the building up of individual security units and fail to create security institutions that can effectively manage national forces and be responsive to the complex needs of societies. Reforms to the security sector — for example, in places like Mali and the Central African Republic — have to be nested within broader political reforms aimed at national reconciliation and transitional justice. In places like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, it is imperative that security sector reform include not only training in military tactics, but also in responding to threats to civilians and guarding against sexual violence in conflict.

In that connection, my Government welcomes the development of the Integrated Technical Guidance Notes on Security Sector Reform drafted by the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and including guidance on such critical issues as national ownership, gender responsiveness and consistency with democratic principles. That guidance should give rise to a United Nations system-wide training regimen. We support the United Nations' work with host Governments on strategic planning, international dialogues and the sharpening of oversight capacity. We appreciate the United Nations commitment to acquire the diverse expertise needed to implement its security-sector-reform programmes in countries with specialized requirements, and we have seen the benefits of this in the rapid deployment of support to United Nations missions, such as that in Somalia.

Finally, we firmly endorse both the Secretary-General's emphasis on national ownership of the SSR process and the need for appropriate SSR capacities within United Nations missions. We will take those imperatives into account when formulating future mandates for United Nations peacekeeping and political operations. We also share his expressed desire to build stronger partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to support security sector reform in countries recovering from conflict and undergoing transitions.

In conclusion, I want to thank you again, Mr. President, for presiding over this meeting, and the Secretary-General for his leadership and guidance. Security sector reform is one of many topics that come before the Council where the problems are easy to identify yet extremely difficult to solve. We know what a good security system looks like, but we also know that creating one involves a multitude of variables and requires a major investment of energy, resources and time. Without a strong and enduring political commitment by the State itself, international efforts cannot succeed. But where national partners truly desire progress, we must do all we can to assist them in that quest. Lasting international peace and security and reliable respect for human rights around the world will not be possible without additional meaningful progress on security sector reform.

Mr. Hmoud (Jordan) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, Mr. President, I would like to welcome you and to extend my thanks to the delegation of Nigeria for holding this open debate on security sector reform, as

well as for the concept note (S/2014/238, annex) that has been circulated among delegations. We would also like to thank His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his briefing.

We hope that our debate today will contribute to putting into effect discussions on security sector reform (SSR) — from defining the United Nations concept and role therein to creating guidelines and practical mechanisms for defining the form of assistance that should be offered. Security sector reform is an important aspect of peacekeeping at large and of United Nations special political missions. It serves as an important element of the peacebuilding agenda in achieving stability in post-conflict situations.

Jordan believes that the United Nations has an important role to play in providing assistance in SSR, given its legitimacy, objectivity, neutrality and the public acceptance it enjoys among national authorities, local communities and host countries, in addition to the experience and expertise it enjoys in that area, whether at Headquarters or in the field. The efforts of the United Nations should be focused on the main goal of achieving SSR, namely, to produce a security sector that is professional, effective and efficient, can be held accountable and respects the rule of law and human rights values.

In that regard, Jordan underscores that United Nations participation in providing assistance must always be based on fundamental rules, which include host countries providing security, their having national ownership of the reform process and their coordinating assistance in line with national priorities. In addition, national authorities must bear in mind the needs of the population and their aspirations. Jordan supports the comprehensive approach adopted by the United Nations in order to support national SSR efforts. We believe that the Security Council has an important role to play in that respect, as well as in providing a strategic vision — especially given the marked increase in the number of mandates that include SSR and their increasing complexity.

At the same time, Jordan underscores that the General Assembly has a role to play that is no less important than peacekeeping operations and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Jordan appreciates the efforts exerted by the Secretariat. We call for increasing coordination and cooperation system-wide, including between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations and deepening

partnerships with them. In recent years, the United Nations has achieved much in the assistance it provides in the SSR area. However, the increase in the number of conflicts and transnational threats such as terrorism and drug trafficking, along with changes in the security environment, require us to continue exploring means to increase the United Nations capability to respond to such changes.

In that regard, Jordan calls on Member States to enhance United Nations capabilities and provide the resources that will enable it to effectively support national authorities. As a troop-contributing country, we know how essential it is that support and financing are provided to peacekeeping operations in general so that they can carry out their mandates, including security sector reform.

We support the vital role the United Nations plays in facilitating national dialogues on security sector reform, based on the Security Council's mandates. We agree that universality is crucial to security sector reform and to ensuring that a national process is embraced by host Governments. It is important that consensus be achieved between national authorities at every level, and that those authorities are in constant consultation with national human-rights institutions and civil society. We also believe it essential that the Security Council consult host countries when designing mandates that concern them. It is important that we increase understanding of security sector reform and awareness of the role of the United Nations in providing assistance in this area with concepts, for example, such as the rule of law and non-proliferation of weapons, particularly since the concept of security sector reform itself is relatively new.

In conclusion, Jordan looks forward to cooperating with other Member States in enhancing the momentum that has been created in security sector reform in order to meet the needs of our peoples and improve national Governments' capacities. A sense of safety, security and confidence among the people is essential to achieving sustainable peace and security.

Mr. Cherif (Chad) (*spoke in French*): I would like to welcome you to the Security Council, Mr. President, and congratulate you on presiding over today's meeting, as well as to thank Nigeria for taking the initiative in organizing this open debate on security sector reform (SSR). I would also like to thank the Secretary-General for his statement.

Security sector reform consists of several elements and is an important instrument for both peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Such reform must therefore be comprehensive and include all the elements that go to make up the security sector — police, the military, intelligence and border-control services, the protection of civilians and more. It must establish effective, accountable and professional institutions in order to strengthen the security of peoples and States.

Chad welcomes the fact that SSR has become an essential component of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations as well as United Nations-initiated development. We commend the significant achievements of the United Nations in this area, including, among others, the creation and strengthening of special inter-agency SSR teams, SSR capacity-building in missions and at Headquarters, and the establishment of SSR expert groups and of dialogues and partnerships with regional organizations, Member States and civil society. The United Nations has also provided assistance to several national processes, including through technical, legal and political advice, the assessment and analysis of needs, and technical support for developing political strategies and plans for SSR.

Successful security sector reform depends primarily on national authorities' ownership of the process and firm commitment to designing and implementing national strategies and priorities. In that regard, beyond the support forthcoming from the international community, national authorities must allocate supplementary resources in order to operationalize the process. Chad, which underwent several successive armed conflicts after its independence in 1960, has become a place of relative peace and stability, thanks to reforms in the areas of defence, policing and justice. Those reforms were implemented thanks to national dialogue and reconciliation efforts and an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, coupled with subregional efforts backed by agreements with its neighbours, leading to the professionalization and strengthening of the security sector. Chad is happy to share its modest experience and proud to be able to contribute today to regional and international efforts aimed at promoting and maintaining peace and stability in the subregion and the world.

In the face of the growing threats in the Sahel-Saharan region, which include terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in drugs, humans and arms, to

which we can add the challenge presented by porous borders, it is important to think more deeply about reforming the security, customs, intelligence and border-control sectors within a subregional framework and linking such reforms to regulation of small arms, light weapons and mines. Chad welcomes the increasing number and diversity of the stakeholders involved in the process of security sector reform at both the national and regional levels. Such growth can enrich the exchange of knowledge and experience between Member States on a regional and subregional scale.

In that context, we commend the complementary nature of efforts in the Sahel region, aimed at strengthening cooperation by sharing information and experience on security sector reform. Such efforts, which complement and consolidate efforts within the States concerned, should therefore receive support from the United Nations and all development partners. To that end, the African Union, as part of its strategic partnership for implementing its Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform, could help in developing guidelines for reform, based on regional perspectives and taking into account the aforementioned threats.

In conclusion, in spite of the ground that has been covered since the Secretary-General's 2008 report (S/2008/39) and the many achievements I have mentioned, there is still much to do in order to tackle the many challenges linked to security sector reform.

Mr. Araud (France) (*spoke in French*): I would like to thank Nigeria for organizing this open debate, and you, Mr. President, for your statement. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General for his statement.

In the context of the maintenance of international peace and security, security sector reform plays a primary role in two ways. It enables the establishment of the elements that contribute to lasting stability in post-conflict situations and prevents such situations from relapsing into violence.

In crisis situations, the implementation of transparent, effective and fair security institutions, working within a system of good governance and respecting democratic principles and human rights, is essential to restoring a sense of confidence and to providing an environment conducive to the development of a State. SSR can consist of defining a national security strategy or even a legislative strategy; it can also be a support for governance structures of security institutions or used to strengthen the competence and

professionalism of the security services, which must evolve in a judicial and penal context that respects human rights.

Among all the foregoing measures, the rehabilitation of police and gendarmerie services and relaunching justice services are priorities. Because of their visibility in everyday places, police officers and gendarmes are part of restoring the population's sense of security and trust in the State. We see that in the Central African Republic. Faced with the collapse of the State and with organized, stirred-up and manipulated intercommunal violence, everyone feels threatened and no lasting political dialogue will be established if the citizens do not see police patrolling for their safety, judges prosecuting perpetrators of crime, and criminals going to prison. All those actions help build the security system that countries need and to which we can subsequently transfer our peacekeeping responsibilities. They are therefore the basis of our exit strategies.

Of the 47 resolutions adopted by the Council in 2013, 24 make explicit reference to SSR, which is a sign that the Council will not be satisfied with a short-term response to crisis situations. For example, the SSR missions are central to the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire. The SSR unit seeks to foster the fusion of two armed forces that clashed in the past. The goal is to set up a united and cohesive army. Training is therefore being conducted in the field of human rights, and support for equipping the forces is being provided.

It is not easy. In South Sudan, we have failed. The United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan was present at the creation practically *ex nihilo* of police forces that have been committing human rights violations since December. That is unacceptable. It shows — as if that were necessary — the full importance of the Secretary-General's policies, in particular his due diligence policy on human rights. SSR missions cannot benefit from forces that are guilty of massive violations of human rights. The Council must now bear all the consequences of that.

SSR cannot give tangible results without the full support and cooperation of national authorities. The State must be prepared to commit itself to a thorough, long-term effort. Permanent and inclusive dialogue among the units in charge of SSR, civil society and authorities is essential. In addition, security sector reform must be based on close coordination between

the host country and the various actors who support the programme.

For several years, the number of actors involved in SSR has markedly grown. We are pleased to see the international community and Member States mobilize on those matters. The European Union has thus become a leading player. It is present in Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo through advisory missions and training missions, and through its significant financial support.

In its national capacity, France has participated through its bilateral cooperation — conducted by the Security and Defence Cooperation Directorate — not only in Africa but also in Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Haiti. We have also created, within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a pool of national experts in security sector reform, which shows the importance we attach to SSR and justifies our decision to co-sponsor the draft resolution that will be adopted this afternoon. But the increased number of actors does not mean we can do without close coordination. Too often, support for SSR involves duplication of effort. The draft resolution is an opportunity to emphasize the necessary effort that is key to the success of SSR missions.

Finally, we believe that the United Nations must develop a more coherent approach to SSR. Indeed, SSR is a complex process that is based not only on an accurate analysis of the needs *ex ante*, but also on a regular assessment of results and improvements to be made. That recommendation is made in the latest report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/480), and the Council must do its all to ensure that this evaluation exercise is conducted in a systematic fashion. It is important that the Special Representatives and Special Envoys of the Secretary-General take full measure of the importance of SSR and give it the place it deserves in their missions. Quality support to SSR is the guarantee of the success of those processes and, ultimately, a factor that favours stability and development in the countries concerned and thus a guarantee of their efficiency for the United Nations.

Ms. Lucas (Luxembourg) (*spoke in French*): Luxembourg welcomes the Nigerian delegation's initiative in organizing today's public debate. The presence here today of the country's Minister for Foreign Affairs emphasizes the importance that Nigeria attaches to security sector reform. Mr. President, we welcome your leadership in the area. I also thank the Secretary-General for his report (S/2013/480) and for

his briefing, which show how central security sector reform is to the concerns of the United Nations in many conflict and post-conflict situations.

I fully associate myself with the statement to be made by the observer of the European Union.

In *The Republic*, Plato has Socrates say he should take the necessary measures, including in terms of education, to prevent the guardians of the city from becoming predators rather than benevolent protectors of their citizens, whom they surpass in power. In the real world of today, the lack of mechanisms for appropriate management and control unfortunately leads to situations in which the institutions responsible for security become predators and impose their own law, thereby threatening the populations they are supposed to protect.

Based on the excellent concept note prepared by Nigeria (S/2014/238, annex), I will focus my remarks on three aspects — country ownership, the role of the United Nations and regional organizations, and the contribution of my country to security sector reform.

The main purpose of security sector governance and reform is to create or restore trust between the State and its citizens. The legitimacy of a State arises from its ability to perform its public administrative functions, the first of which is to protect and ensure the safety of its population. It is the very essence of the social contract. It is therefore clear that if it is to succeed, security sector reform should be carried out by national authorities with the aim of making the security sector accountable, effective and responsive to the needs of the population. National ownership of the work of security sector reform is therefore the key to its success.

I would mention in that regard the example of Guinea, which I have had the honour of working with as President of the Guinea country-specific configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission. In Guinea, the President of the Republic himself is chairing the strategic committee for the reform of the security sector, including the reform of the justice system. That clearly expresses the political will at the highest level to break with a past in which the representatives of law enforcement had protected their own interests instead of providing for the safety of the population. In Guinea, national efforts are now rightly focused on the modernization and professionalization of the police and gendarmerie — key institutions to restore confidence

in everyday life between the State and all of its citizens without exception.

I now turn to the role of the United Nations. While respecting the principle of national ownership, the United Nations has a vital contribution to make to support security sector reform. As shown in 14 operations peacekeeping and special political missions that the Security Council has mandated for that purpose, United Nations support is necessary, especially in contexts where the conflict has considerably weakened State institutions.

We see a special role for the United Nations in the coordination of support for security sector reform and the implementation of a comprehensive approach to reform including the defence, police and justice sectors and aspects linked to parliamentary control. In terms of coordination, I would cite the example of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Under the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General was instructed in resolution 2098 (2013) to play a leading role in coordinating support for security sector reform, provided by international and bilateral partners and by the United Nations — a crucial area for sustainable stability.

To support the key role of the United Nations, Luxembourg has provided regular financial support to the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations — especially its Security Sector Reform Unit. In particular, we supported the establishment of a roster of experts in SSR and rapid and flexible deployment of these experts in the field, when necessary. We have lent our support to specific United Nations SSR projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Somalia.

Luxembourg is also proud to have supported the development of the policy framework on security sector reform that the African Union adopted last year. Regional organizations have indeed an indispensable role to play in guiding the efforts of their members states. Finally, through its personnel's participation missions of the European Union, my country strongly supports the reform of the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo, the training of the Malian armed forces, and capacity-building for the internal security forces in Niger and, soon, in Mali.

In conclusion, Luxembourg can only congratulate Nigeria on having proposed the first resolution of the Security Council on security sector reform, of which my country has willingly become a sponsor. We welcome in particular the inclusion, in the extension of resolution 2143 (2014), of strong provisions to encourage Member States to take account of the need to protect children in the context of SSR and to establishment monitoring mechanisms to exclude national security forces responsible for violations and abuses against children. Security sector reform must indeed meet the needs of all citizens, including the most vulnerable.

Mr. Illichev (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): I welcome the participation of Foreign Minister Aminu Bashir Wali of Nigeria as President of the Security Council at this meeting, which reaffirms the importance of security sector reform to African countries.

We are considering security sector reform in the context of post-conflict peacebuilding efforts aimed at achieving lasting peace and at effectively reducing crisis-related tensions in order to prevent the recurrence of armed conflict. It is the sovereign right of national Governments to undertake reforms in that sector. International assistance, including through the United Nations, must be provided with the concurrence of the host country.

Security sector reform is a complex and multifaceted process. Even minimal success in early stages of reform can strengthen the trust of citizens in their authorities, create conditions conducive to the return of the population to normal life, and establish the preconditions for lasting peace. Moreover, broad popular support for comprehensive reforms undertaken by the authorities and their security forces can play a decisive role in national reconciliation.

Countries emerging from conflict or that have recently overcome the critical phase of a crisis often have limited resources to ensure security. That is why the assistance of the international community is so necessary. We believe that, given the great importance of and frequent lack of alternatives to such assistance to national authorities in security sector reform, we must recall the essential nature of such fundamental principles as the agreement of the recipient States and respect for national sovereignty and political independence. Governments themselves must define the priorities for carrying out such reforms.

coordinate their implementation and bear the primary responsibility for the outcome. We also must avoid excessive external pressure and the imposition on the recipient State of the essential vision for the reform process. Strong mentoring, bordering on intervention in the internal affairs of a State, can only do harm.

As we have seen from experience, it is critically important to take into account the specific country situation in providing assistance to States. Ignoring such specificities while seeking to apply a universal approach to reform in such an important area can only lead to the failure of such ready-made formulas, including in the form of recurring conflict situations, as we are seeing, for example in the Central African Republic and South Sudan.

Without a doubt, the United Nations and, first and foremost, its peacebuilding missions have a central role to play in the provision of assistance to post-conflict countries by the international community. As an objective factor, the Security Council has been assigning multidimensional mandates, including peacebuilding tasks, to peacekeeping operations on a more frequent basis. Peacekeepers play an important role in supporting security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the rehabilitation of law enforcement agencies, and the restoration of the rule of law as a whole.

Another body that plays an important role in post-conflict reconstruction, and security sector reform in particular, is the Peacebuilding Commission. The development of a balanced and comprehensive approach to the coordination of mutually complementary advisory and financial support in post-conflict countries significantly increases the stability, accountability and professionalism of national security structures. Moreover, we must not underestimate the potential of the Peacebuilding Fund as a flexible instrument for financing security sector reform projects.

The format of cooperation among the States of a given region, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, also demonstrates strong potential for security sector reform. Broad exchanges of best practices among them, as well as the provision of timely financial support, will enable the more effective resolution of existing and emerging issues in the reform process. A clear example of such regional cooperation is that of Africa and the activities of the African Union.

We thank the delegation of Nigeria for its coordination of work on the draft resolution on this issue, and we support its adoption.

Mr. Barros (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*): We thank you, Mr. Minister, and the presidency of Nigeria for convening this open debate to address the challenges and opportunities of security sector reform. I also thank the Secretary-General for his briefing and the report before us (S/2013/480).

The establishment of an effective, professional and accountable security sector is central to laying the foundations of peace and sustainable development. Security sector reform ultimately plays a fundamental role in strengthening the rule of law at the national level. It is therefore a key component of the peace process, in which we highlight the role played by the Peacebuilding Commission by including security sector reform programmes for countries on its agenda. Moreover, the Peacebuilding Fund, to which Chile contributes regularly, has resources that can be used in security sector reform or police training programmes. The number of Security Council mandates that incorporate this issue increased from 14 in 2008 to 37 in 2012, confirming that security sector reform has been fully integrated into peacekeeping, conflict prevention and development.

International cooperation is particularly relevant in ensuring that security sector reform processes can effectively and efficiently achieve its goals. There are numerous examples of collaboration with the United Nations and bilateral cooperation on security sector reform processes. We note that countries that were previously recipients of cooperation are now able to share their experiences and cooperate with others facing similar challenges. With regard to bilateral cooperation, since 1996 my country has run technical assistance programmes between our police and the National Police of Haiti, through which between 30 and 60 Haitian officers are trained every year.

Nonetheless, without detracting from the role of international cooperation, it is the responsibility of each State to guarantee security on its territory, and every State has the sovereign right and responsibility to determine its own national approach and national priorities with respect to security sector reform. This requires political will on the part of all parties involved in order to make progress in the establishment or strengthening of security institutions and mechanisms.

and sufficient resources for implementation must be guaranteed.

Security sector reform processes must be consensual and inclusive, ensuring the participation of civil society, especially of women, both in policy discussion and formulation, and in the subsequent implementation. In this sense, the establishment of quotas for minority groups in security institutions promises to be a useful tool for ensuring the legitimacy of new institutions among populations. Such processes, in addition to being transparent, inclusive and participatory, should also be subject to the control and supervision of democratic institutions so as to ensure that they function in full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Security sector reform initiatives must also provide for accountability, avoid impunity and thereby promote national reconciliation processes, favouring the reconstitution of the social fabric. In this regard, we believe that all such reform processes should incorporate expedited access to national courts and the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity. We underscore the central role of the General Assembly in developing the approach of the United Nations in this area.

At the same time, the importance of coherent and integrated planning and implementation, including general guidelines, civilian capacity-building and strengthened mechanisms for coordination and cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. In this regard, we recognize the work of the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and its specialized units, both in the field and at Headquarters, and of the Security Sector Reform Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. In this context, we underscore the importance of the United Nations security sector reform guidelines and policies, the human rights due diligence policy, and the comprehensive technical background notes on security sector reform.

I conclude by affirming that my country agrees with the presidential statement of 12 October 2011 that

“the establishment of an effective, professional and accountable security sector is at the cornerstone peace and sustainable development”
(S/PRST/2011/19).

Mr. Quinlan (Australia): I thank you, Mr. President, for having convened this debate and for your presence

here today. I also thank the Nigerian presidency of the Security Council for all of its important efforts on the potentially transformational task of security sector reform.

In May 2006, four years after Timor-Leste's independence, as the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste was preparing to withdraw, a crisis in the security sector sparked a political, security and humanitarian emergency. This was precipitated by the dismissal of nearly one-third of the Timorese armed forces, and saw the police and army fighting each other again in the streets. The unravelling of law and order left dozens dead and some 150,000 displaced. In response, at Timor-Leste's request, Australia, New Zealand and Portugal deployed an international stabilization force and, in August 2006, the Council mandated another peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT).

We must heed the important lessons of this and other experiences of relapse regarding the centrality that security sector reform (SSR) can have to long-term stability and how SSR should be supported. There is a very positive ending with Timor-Leste, which has made great strides in reforming its security sector, strengthening not just capacities but governance and civilian oversight. In March 2011, the national police resumed primary policing responsibilities after a phased handover from UNMIT. Our understanding of SSR has evolved — an evolution helped by the experience in Timor-Leste. From a narrow conception of training and equipping institutions, we now view SSR as a process that needs to encompass the security architecture as a whole and is as much political as technical.

I will focus on three issues. The first is national ownership. National authorities need to generate and drive a strategic vision for reform, but SSR is in many ways about the contract between the security sector and population, so to be effective it must have community buy-in. The involvement of civil society, including women's groups, is vital.

How do we better foster such ownership and leadership? Second-generation SSR in Timor-Leste is a good example. The Government took strong leadership, with UNMIT and international partners — with their relatively small footprint — in support. There was significant community outreach. UNMIT's final stages were guided by a best-practice, jointly agreed transition plan, including a framework for the final assumption of functions by Timorese security institutions and the

continuation of support by other partners. Separately, Australia has signed an innovative New Deal agreement with the Timorese Government, including a commitment to supporting Timor-Leste's goals for security sector reconstruction and reform across crime prevention and investigation, public safety and border control.

My second point concerns measuring impact. We need to find new ways to evaluate the real impact of SSR, including public confidence in security services. In Solomon Islands, an innovative tool — the annual people's survey — covers perceptions of the police force. This informs planning by the Government and the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands on police reform and law and order.

My third point concerns the role of the United Nations. Many SSR initiatives fail because of a narrow technical focus, but the United Nations can be uniquely placed to support a holistic perspective across the sector. UNMIT, for example, supported Timor-Leste's comprehensive security sector review, which led to new legislation for the security and defence sectors.

Security sector reform is most effective when complemented by the development of strong democratic institutions. Those are inherently political processes, and today's draft resolution rightly encourages Special Representatives and Envoys of the Secretary-General to focus on security sector reform in their good offices roles.

Finally, I would like to mention two particular areas of United Nations engagement on security sector reform.

First, on sanctions, the Côte d'Ivoire regime, where lethal equipment importation is linked directly to the Government's security sector reform process, is one of the most striking examples of the nexus between arms embargoes and security sector reform. Embargoes can assist in stopping flows of weapons that could reignite violence and in creating the conditions for the development of stronger security institutions. Groups of experts can provide invaluable support — for example, providing information on threats and illicit flows, which can help security sector reform design. We call for deeper cooperation among United Nations missions, Sanctions Committees and groups of experts on these issues.

Secondly, on policing reform, the Council has just authorized one of the largest police components

in any peacekeeping operation, in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic. In that country, rebuilding the shattered security sector is absolutely vital.

When thinking of United Nations police, our minds often jump to images of formed police units patrolling. But let me emphasize the important part police and civilians in United Nations missions can play in supporting rebuilding and reform of host-State policing.

Policing reform is often overshadowed by the higher-profile reform of militaries. Yet police are the public face of the security sector, the ones the population should turn to for protection, and the guardians, as the representative of Luxemburg reminded us this morning. Building professional, accountable policing and law enforcement agencies focused on serving the community — and UNMIT supported such efforts well in its later years — can be central to restoring the rule of law and building trust in the authorities. We urge more Council focus on that, including in mandates.

The United Nations can be uniquely placed to coordinate international support, but it needs to get better at coordinating its own policing assistance, including by harmonizing the various approaches adopted by different contributors to missions. The Police Division's new strategic guidance framework will contribute significantly to standardizing United Nations policing activities, including capacity-building.

In conclusion, at its core, security sector reform is about ensuring that a State's institutions serve and protect its population. Support to security sector reform is increasingly and rightly an integral part of the mandates the Council authorizes. It is, effectively, our exit strategy. When done well, security sector reform's legacy is the stable and potentially transformational foundation it provides for long-term peace, security and development.

Mr. Gasana (Rwanda): I thank you, Mr. President, for organizing this important thematic debate on security sector reform, which is critical to ensuring sustainable peace and stability in post-conflict countries. I also thank His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, for his statement. Your presence here today, Mr. President, is an indication of your country's continued commitment to post-conflict peacebuilding activities in which security sector reform has been an integral part.

We are always saying, without pride, that more than two thirds of the agenda of the Security Council is concerned with African conflicts. What we need to add is that, in all those conflicts, there has been a failure of the security forces to protect the national institutions, the territorial integrity of the country and, worst of all, civilians. Over the past few years, we have witnessed situations where the weakness of national armies has enabled armed groups to make progress and even overthrow Governments. In other situations, national armies were used to commit mass atrocities against the very civilians they were mandated to protect. That was the case in Libya and Rwanda, where the *Forces armées rwandaises*, which had been ethnicized and regionalized since independence in 1963, were the main perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, together with the infamous *Interahamwe* militias.

Allow me to share with you, Sir, and our colleagues here our humble experience. Rwanda has learned from its dark past. After the end of the genocide in July 1994, which was stopped by the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the country embarked on an unprecedented security sector reform, starting with the integration in the new security forces of members of the defeated army. One of them even became a Minister of Defence. Given the nearly failed state of Rwanda, the first thing was to ensure security by integrating and forming a coherent national defence force. The policy of integrating the military and the militia into a coherent force — what would become the Rwanda Defence Force — served as a role model for the greater society, which had been polarized and divided. With security in place, it was easier to start building capacity in all the other sectors. It is in that context that Rwanda, under the Rwandan Patriotic Front, found its defining mission: to integrate and reintegrate its people, beginning with the military.

The move towards security sector reform has been described as a process for developing professional and effective security structures that allow citizens to live their lives in safety. As is the case for other heads of public institutions, the main military and police commanders in Rwanda have committed themselves to achieving clear and measurable targets through an annual performance contract, which is assessed every year before the President of the Republic.

Over recent years, research has shown that most Rwandans have confidence and trust in their police and army. With its rapid achievements in institution-building, including in the security sector,

Rwanda decided to actively contribute troops to African and United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Having said that, this shows that security sector reform should be a priority endeavour in order for the security sector to gain credibility and trust and for the population to identify with it. That is possible with the delivery of effective and efficient security and justice services by security sector institutions that are accountable to the Government and the people and operate without discrimination and with full respect for the rule of law.

We believe that re-establishing the Government's authority and control in all sectors in the aftermath of conflict is a prerequisite for sustainable peace and stability. State-building at all levels is therefore a key policy objective in the international community's post-conflict intervention.

We also recognize security sector reform as an essential but not sufficient condition for lasting peace and security. It needs to be part of broader democratization and reform processes in any post-conflict setting. That is why we are of the view that security sector reform should be integrated as early as possible in peace processes as one of the essential elements of conflict prevention, early recovery, peacebuilding and sustainable development.

On the SSR process itself, there is a need to focus on three issues that we believe are crucial to the successful implementation of SSR and that the Council should encourage in this record. They are national ownership, coordination, and capacity-building.

Once initiated, it is vital that the SSR process be based on national ownership and be aligned to national security needs, as defined by the Government. We are aware that national ownership also entails national responsibility and commitment. This responsibility includes the effective use of donor support, as well as the planning and implementation of the process with long-term security outcomes. Furthermore, national ownership cannot be viable or realistic if the financial burden for reform is borne exclusively by external actors and partners. Member States implementing SSR should also commit some national resources to the process. Given the multiplicity of actors involved, coordination between national Governments, regional and subregional organizations, the United Nations and other international organizations is very critical. Such coordination should be streamlined in a way that

prioritizes building national capacities for the Member States to eventually take over.

The United Nations must do more to help build up expertise outside the United Nations system, particularly those of regional and subregional organizations working to address the challenges around them. We appreciate the efforts and work of the United Nations inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and the SSR Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in advancing those endeavours, and we call on the Secretary-General to strengthen both entities. We also call upon the Council to ensure that issues of peace agreements, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and other SSR components are considered when it authorizes peacekeeping operations so to ensure that they contribute to the restoration of sustainable security. The Council should take SSR as one of the cornerstones of sustainable peace.

The Peacebuilding Commission should encourage the coordination and coherence of SSR efforts in countries emerging from conflict and advise the Council, where appropriate of important steps to be taken when it is considering initiating SSR processes. That will ensure that the involvement of the Council in security sector reform remains country-specific and is derived from a comprehensive United Nations SSR strategy for the establishment of peace and stability, while at the same time ensuring that the United Nations delivers as one.

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I thank His Excellency Mr. Aminu Wali, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for organizing this open debate on a topic concerning which Argentina has been very active since the organization in 2009 of the seminar of Latin America and the Caribbean on regional perspectives on the United Nations approach to security sector reform and, since December 2012, through our participation in the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform, co-chaired by the Permanent Representatives of Slovakia and South Africa. Your presence here today, Mr. Minister, and that of Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon are a testament to your country's leadership on this issue, which Argentina recognizes and values.

Argentina attaches great importance to recent developments on the issue of security sector reform in the framework of the United Nations. We recognize that the close relationship between security sector reform and the strengthening of the rule of law contributes

to the prevention of conflicts. As the Secretary-General's report (S/2013/480) states, reforming the security sector depends on the political climate in which it is carried out, and therefore such reforms are not only related, but are part of broader transformation processes, in particular in conflict and post-conflict societies. In that regard, security sector reform involves a broad range of public policies aimed at promoting effective, democratic and accountable security policy of the State, leading to greater economic and social development and promoting the trust and participation of the community. It is therefore a question of ensuring that security institutions carry out their functions effectively in a framework consistent with democracy and strict respect for human rights.

Security sector reform is increasingly one of the key elements in the multidimensional mandates of peacekeeping missions, which have become more complex and comprehensive, and of special political missions, when circumstances require, in support of national authorities in conflict and post-conflict situations. Such support requires not only the proper implementation of protection measures for the civilian population, in particular those at imminent risk of physical violence, but also the coordinated inclusion of security sector reform with other aspects related to the rule of law, such as cooperation in institution-building in general; the holding of free and transparent elections; the implementation of inclusive political processes; the design and implementation of effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plans; and the effective implementation of gender-based guidelines, and sometimes even leading to the adoption of a new constitution. However, it is clear that only dialogue and the political commitment and involvement of rule of law institutions on a sustained basis can lead to long-term reforms that contribute to conflict prevention. In that regard, in order for such reform to be sustainable, the education and training of civil servants and members of the security forces are needed.

Effective and coordinated security sector reform can only benefit the national Governments of the countries concerned, as well as local human rights groups and institutions, in their efforts to promote and protect the human rights of vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, contribute to the eradication of impunity, and ensure that those responsible for human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable before the law. They also provide advice and assistance to national

Governments in the investigation of such atrocities. For that reason, security sector reform is also closely related to the reform of the legal system.

Thus, the reform process cannot be perceived as an imposition, as we have often said. We must ensure national ownership of the reform process by taking into account the real and effective particular needs and circumstances of those countries and structure it according to national decisions. The United Nations must not impose solutions, but instead it must help the societies that so require to rebuild, based on their own experiences, cultures, needs, desires and expectations, and to establish the institutional foundation for achieving a just and peaceful development.

In developing that endeavour, we believe that there should be greater coordination between the entities of the Organization entrusted with reform, and we therefore encourage the Secretary-General to establish concrete operational ties between the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, the Rule of Law Unit and the "Rights up front" initiative. It is also important to implement the instruments developed by the Organization, such as the Secretary-General's principles to guide activities in support of security sector reform and human rights due diligence policy in the context of the United Nations support of security forces outside the Organization. We agree with the Secretary-General's reports on the issue when it comes to the importance of focusing on regional arrangements in this area as well as on the primary task to be played by the various regional and subregional organizations in supporting security sector reform processes carried out at the national level by individual countries.

Finally, the work of the Organization also requires that, in order to implement new, complex multidimensional mandates when appropriate, peacekeeping missions increasingly depend upon the possibility of deploying specialized personnel, in particular related to police and civilian tasks of varying types, such as experts in human rights, gender, comprehensive treatment of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, security sector reform and institution-building for the rule of law. We have seen positive developments in that regard with the important potential for innovation in technical cooperation and in strengthening South-South cooperation. We should also underscore the importance of security sector reform in peacebuilding processes, preventing a relapse into conflict, and the role of the Peacebuilding Commission

and the Peacebuilding Fund in defining an inclusive national approach to security sector reform.

In conclusion, we must move from societies living in fear of instability towards societies free of fear. The recent historical experience of countries in Latin America, as well as in Africa, tells us that they have much to offer to the international approach of the United Nations on this issue. Important lessons have been learned on security sector reform: from strengthening political governance over the security sector and ensuring effective security for people, to the professionalization of personnel and strict compliance with human rights as a priority. In the particular case of Argentina, since democracy was restored, and since 2010, with the establishment of the Ministry of Security, security is based on the principles, values and public policies that underpin strict compliance with the rule of law.

I would like to conclude by recognizing the remarkable work done by Nigeria as President of the Council in the month of April. We are pleased that we will be adopting a draft resolution on the issue this afternoon. We would have liked for that process to have been more clearly inclusive, as we see security as part of an overall set of reforms. In any event, we convey our congratulations and support as well as our conviction that we must continue to work in this area.

Sir Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom): I thank you, Mr. President, for initiating and presiding over this important debate. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General for his informative briefing earlier today.

When people are asked to rank what is most important to them, they respond that personal safety and security and trust in those providing that security are the highest priorities. Today we will recognize that fact with the adoption of the first-ever Security Council draft resolution on security sector reform. The United Kingdom is pleased to sponsor the draft resolution.

When citizens are safe, countries are able to recover from conflict and to grow their economies. Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste are successful examples of how the patient work of reforming a country's security sector as part of a broader effort to strengthen the rule of law is fundamental to countries' growth. Conversely, in many of the countries in which we have seen a relapse into conflict, such as the Central African Republic and South Sudan, the collapse or mismanagement of

the security sector is often a major contributor to the violence.

One of the most acute challenges facing the United Nations on security sector reform is how to take forward such reform when there has been a complete collapse in State authority, where political legitimacy remains contested and where serious violence persists. In places such as Libya, Somalia and the Central African Republic, United Nations missions are grappling with security sector reform challenges in extremely fragile contexts.

Our end goal should be to build capable, accountable and responsible security sectors with full national ownership. But in the early stages of a reform process, we need to be realistic about what is achievable and to prioritize and sequence interventions accordingly. In violent and unstable contexts, security cannot wait for security sector reform. The immediate focus must be on reducing violence and protecting civilians. We must seek to stabilize the situation in the short term while working to create the conditions for sustainable political settlement and the longer-term reform of the security sector.

Too often, we embark on wholesale reform of the security sector when the requisite political preconditions do not exist. We train, man and equip security forces without considering how that will impact the fragile political balance in the country or how those security forces are perceived by the citizens they are entrusted to protect. At times, our eagerness to get something done means that we do more harm than good and contribute to further instability. We can avoid those mistakes.

First, as a Council we have a responsibility to provide missions with clearer, more credible mandates that are better sequenced and prioritized by the most urgent security-related needs. In the early phases of a mission's deployment, we should not aim for expansive security sector reform activities. We must focus on the most urgent issues to stabilize the situation.

Secondly, missions cannot afford to de-link their good offices and political functions from their security sector reform tasks. The two are intimately linked. The Secretary-General's Special Representatives should work to generate the political space for security sector reform and gain commitments from leaders to drive forward that reform. Similarly, swift action in the security sector to reduce violence, protect citizens and build trust between citizens and State authorities

can help reinforce ongoing political processes and national dialogues. If managed well, those efforts can be mutually reinforcing.

Thirdly, United Nations missions cannot successfully take forward security sector reform alone. Effective interventions in the security sector must employ the full United Nations toolbox — political, security, peacebuilding and development. To do that, we must strengthen the internal mechanisms within the United Nations, both in the field and at Headquarters, to coordinate security sector reform activities. In addition, the United Nations needs to deepen its partnerships with regional organizations, such as the African Union and European Union, which can play an important role in delivering key security sector reform tasks.

The United Kingdom will continue to support security sector reform around the world. We have kept our promise to spend 0.7 per cent of our gross national income on overseas aid. We are the only Group of 20 country to do so. At least 30 per cent of that aid will be spent in conflict-affected States. Over the past decade, we committed \$278 million to support security and justice programmes in 25 countries across various regions of the world. For example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a United Kingdom programme has helped to improve the capacity and accountability of the Congolese national Police and of the internal security sector with a particular focus on the needs of women and girls.

The United Kingdom treats security and access to justice as a basic service on a par with health and education and a fundamental right as recognized in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. In all of the United Kingdom's security and justice activities, we take a people-centred approach, focusing not only on State security but also on how individuals experience insecurity and access justice.

I thank you again, Mr. President, for convening this debate and for submitting the important draft resolution to be adopted this afternoon. Building accountable and responsive security services in countries recovering from conflict should remain a priority for the Council so that everyone everywhere can live safely and free from violence.

Mr. Oh Joon (Republic of Korea): The Republic of Korea appreciates Nigeria's initiative in convening this open debate, and we are grateful for your personal participation in the meeting, Mr. President. I would

also like to thank the Secretary-General for his comprehensive briefing on security sector reform (SSR).

Security sector reform is a crucial tool for conflict prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding activities whose importance when the Security Council considers peacekeeping and special political missions is growing. In reality, however, the normative operations for SSR are often blurred during the operational process. In order to narrow the differences among the relevant stakeholders and support SSR more effectively, a review of SSR strategy should focus on various aspects.

First, the importance of national ownership cannot be overemphasized. National ownership, however, presupposes a certain degree of national unity. In situations where grievances and animosity are not adequately addressed through reconciliation and traditional justice mechanisms, security sector reform cannot be expected to produce its desired effects. It can hardly be successful if it lacks broad support. Host Governments must therefore prioritize national reconciliation with a view to creating an environment conducive to sustainable security sector reform.

Secondly, security sector reform should be pursued within the context of the rule of law and good governance. It is not supposed to be designed to support specific regimes, but rather to strengthen the security and judicial systems of societies as a whole. In that regard, we hope the United Nations and host countries will seek to maximize their common understanding of the rationales, goals and strategies for SSR in a country-specific context.

Thirdly, the concept and scope of SSR continue to evolve. We should therefore strike a balance between expansion and concentration from a results-oriented perspective. In the broader context, SSR is a coherent element that runs throughout the sequence of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development. Given its multifaceted character, the United Nations is best placed to coordinate both comprehensive and streamlined responses. The modalities of the system-wide approach of the United Nations, including the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, should be further developed. Regional and subregional organizations, as well as donor communities, should also strengthen their partnerships in order to achieve optimal outcomes.

Finally, I would once again like to thank the Nigerian presidency for leading the Council towards the adoption to come of its first-ever draft resolution on security sector reform, in the wake of the 2011 presidential statement on SSR (S/PRST/2011/19), also the work of the Nigerian presidency. We believe the Security Council should continue to develop the concept of SSR as a key element in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Mr. Liu Jieyi (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): China commends Nigeria's initiative in convening this open debate on security sector reform (SSR), and welcomes you, Mr. President, as you preside over today's meeting. I am also grateful to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his briefing.

The maintenance of international peace and security is one of the purposes of the United Nations as laid down in its Charter. As such, it is a cornerstone of the work of the Organization. The establishment of stable, sustainable and secure environments is a basic premise and foundation for achieving general security, promoting economic and social development and advancing progress in various areas in post-conflict countries. United Nations assistance to the SSR efforts of countries emerging from conflict and restoring an effective and professionalized security sector is not only critically important to those countries, it can also help the Organization and the Security Council to better carry out their sacred duties, as enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

Through its peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities in recent years in places such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the United Nations has provided strong support to SSR efforts in the countries concerned and has mobilized the international community to step up assistance to them. It has also continued to cooperate closely with regional organizations. All of this has produced positive and results. A shared understanding of the importance of SSR has grown among Member States. All parties have participated actively in discussions on SSR through such platforms as the Peacebuilding Commission, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform, where proposals and recommendations on improving the related work of the United Nations have been exchanged. The Secretariat has also worked hard to take stock of its experience, improve its working methods and strengthen inter-agency coordination

through mechanisms such as the Security Sector Reform Task Force and the Security Sector Reform Unit, with effective results.

In the meantime, as the situation has evolved, the United Nations has encountered various new problems and challenges that arise in offering assistance with SSR. I would like to make the following four points on how to better support SSR efforts for countries emerging from conflict.

First, the United Nations must respect the wishes and ownership of the countries concerned. The maintenance of national security comes under the rubric of national sovereignty. When offering support for SSR efforts in countries emerging from conflict, the United Nations and the international community should always respect the principle of national ownership, and on the basis of full respect for the wishes of the countries concerned, provide constructive capacity-building training and advisory assistance. There are no universally applicable best practices for SSR; there can only be the formula that best fits the specific situation of an individual country. In offering assistance, therefore, the international community should take into full consideration the specific requirements and situation of each country concerned.

Secondly, the United Nations should strengthen its overall planning in assisting the SSR process in countries emerging from conflict. There can be no doubt about the importance of SSR, but it is not a panacea, and it cannot turn a country's security situation around alone. The United Nations should help the countries concerned to incorporate SSR into their integrated development strategy, so that it can be promoted in a comprehensive and complementary fashion along with the political process, national reconciliation, the promotion of the rule of law, the elimination of poverty and the pursuit of economic development. Only in this way can the United Nations help countries attain lasting peace and sustainable development.

Thirdly, the United Nations should leverage its advantages by coordinating the efforts of all parties concerned. There is a multitude of actors and stakeholders in the SSR process at the moment. On the one hand, the United Nations should be a coordinator among the countries concerned and the potential assistance providers. On the other hand, the United Nations should encourage Member States to be actively engaged in the discussions on SSR through such platforms as the Peacebuilding Commission,

the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform. In the meantime, the role of such mechanisms as the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force should be brought into full play, and coordination and division of labour among various departments of the Secretariat should also be strengthened so as to foster synergy.

Fourthly, the United Nations should give priority attention to its coordination and cooperation efforts with regional and subregional organizations. Over the years, regional and subregional organizations — and the African Union in particular — have conducted a tremendous amount of work in assisting countries emerging from conflict. They possess a unique appreciation of the situation and a wealth of experience. The United Nations should strengthen its cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in SSR through workshops, training courses and personal exchange. The United Nations should also build upon its successes and beneficial practices and increase its support for and further motivate those organizations to participate in the relevant work.

Ms. Murmokaitė (Lithuania): I would like to begin by thanking the delegation of Nigeria for organizing today's open debate and for preparing its comprehensive concept note (S/2014/238, annex). I would also like to thank the Secretary-General for his briefing earlier today.

My delegation welcomes the adoption later today of the first-ever Security Council resolution on security sector reform (SSR), which proves the increasing recognition of the importance of the subject by the Council's membership.

My delegation aligns itself with the statement to be made by the observer of the European Union.

Security sector reform may sound technical, yet its direct impact on both security and millions of lives is obvious. Its need becomes particularly urgent and real when a soldier or a police officer whose only calling should be to serve his country and people with integrity and honour, acts as a thug, using his uniform and weapon to spread fear and extort what few possessions battered civilian populations might have, when security institutions created to ensure safety and security turn into machines of torture, forced disappearances or oppression.

Security sector reform strategies, while often detailed and complex, seek to respond to some very real

questions and situations. How does one restore trust in men in uniform who have just recently spread fear and imposed their will on local communities by raping and sexually abusing women, girls, boys and men? How does one give back a childhood to a child soldier, whose life has so far taught him that killing and maiming others is the way to ensure his own survival? How does one convince a Government propped up by armed militias used to turning a blind eye to graft and other abuses that investing in accountable security sector will bring greater dividends through stability, security, and eventually through the ballot box? Building sustainable peace requires sustainable answers to those and many other questions related to security sector reform.

While originally perceived as an element of peacekeeping exit strategies, security sector reform is now widely accepted as an integral part of conflict prevention, peacebuilding and efforts to avoid relapse into conflict. Security sector reform is also a vital element of the rule of law, which can hardly be achieved without a security sector that is accountable, effective and responsive to the needs of the population.

As noted in the concept paper, linkages between SSR and other related areas, such as countering illicit flows and destabilizing accumulations of small arms, should also be kept in mind. In particular, close links must be established between SSR and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and former combatants must be offered alternative livelihoods, as for example in the case of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme supported by the United Nations Development Programme, which provides anti-Government militants with an opportunity to give up their arms and become reintegrated into their communities.

While the United Nations has developed an impressive toolbox for assisting Member States, long-term national ownership remains key for the legitimacy and sustainability of any SSR effort. National Governments should undertake both sector-wide initiatives and reform of individual components, such as armed forces, police, law enforcement, judiciary and corrections, complemented by horizontal measures aimed at fighting corruption, strengthening governance and accountability and ensuring the protection of human rights.

As the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/480) rightly notes, the United Nations must make sure it supports inclusive and accountable SSR that enhances

the social contract between the State and society. In order to achieve that goal, it is key to ensure that all parties to a conflict and all segments of society, including women, youth and vulnerable groups, are involved in the SSR process.

As noted in the report of the Secretary-General, success or failure of SSR efforts depends on the broader context of transformative processes in a society, such as national dialogue, reconciliation efforts or transitional justice initiatives, all of which require genuine inclusivity. Time and again, we have seen how exclusion of certain armed groups from SSR leads to continued threats to communities, undermining overall peace efforts.

All national stakeholders must be genuinely involved in the reform process, since the trust between security institutions and the society at large can be reinstated only if past abuses do not go untold and if proper accountability is ensured. In that respect, the link between an effective, transparent SSR process and ensuring justice and accountability for past crimes is key.

Also key is the need for the most stringent vetting for those who are reintegrated into security structures during the course of SSR. As my delegation has noted on other occasions, blanket amnesties can undercut the success of SSR and heighten perceived insecurities among local populations if perpetrators of major crimes, including crimes against humanity or mass rape, are included in new security and law and order structures.

In order to maximize the effectiveness of United Nations involvement and tailor international efforts to the exact needs of each country, it is important to know how useful particular measures have been so far, which measures proved to be effective and why in any given situation they have proved to be effective. As the concept paper rightly points out, measuring only the quantitative elements of reform may not be enough, and we may need to find ways to assess and measure deeper change. The complexity of measuring impact should not deter us from trying to do so. We therefore welcome efforts in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to develop a set of indicators and benchmarks to monitor implementation of national SSR strategies.

The United Nations system should also be constantly reviewing the effectiveness and coherence of its own assistance to Member States and building on lessons learned. In that regard, we are pleased that the draft

resolution we will be adopting later today recognizes the need for the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and United Nations operations to further strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of SSR initiatives, with the aim of ensuring the effectiveness of the support provided to Governments.

To conclude, I wish to commend the United Nations Group of Friends of Security Sector Reform, co-chaired by Slovakia and South Africa, for being a driving force in giving the issue the visibility it deserves. We also acknowledge an important contribution of the inter-agency Security Sector Task Force, now comprising 14 United Nations entities and the United Nations Inter-Agency SSR Support Unit, all of which are working towards an integrated, holistic and coherent United Nations approach to SSR issues. The Council can count on my delegation's support in its further efforts to advance that important issue.

The President: I wish to remind all speakers to limit their statements to no more than four minutes in order to enable the Council to carry out its work expeditiously. Delegations with lengthy statements are kindly requested to circulate their texts in writing and deliver a condensed version when speaking in the Chamber.

I now give the floor to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Montenegro.

Mr. Lukšić (Montenegro): Allow me at the outset to congratulate the delegation of Nigeria on its successful conduct of the presidency of the Security Council this month. We thank the Secretary-General for his briefing and for his second report and recommendations on security sector reform (S/2013/480). Montenegro particularly welcomes this afternoon's adoption of a draft resolution that I am sure will provide for a strengthened United Nations role in support of the security sector reform (SSR) agenda.

Montenegro fully aligns itself with the statement to be delivered by the observer of the European Union. I would like, however, to add some remarks in my national capacity.

Seven years after the first Security Council presidential statement on this topic (S/PRST/2007/3), our understanding of security sector reform (SSR) has significantly evolved. We realize that SSR is not only about activities directed towards the professionalization of individual security pillars, such as police, defence,

border management and civil emergency, *inter alia*. It is indeed much more. If we truly want to have an effective, legitimate and accountable security sector, we need to consider SSR within a broader, more comprehensive approach that should be consistent with the values and principles of democracy, the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights.

The main objective of SSR is to help ensure that people feel safer. But if we wish to have safe and stable societies, because of their closely interconnected nature, we have to look at SSR through the prism of security and development. In that context, security threats must be tackled through joint efforts and in an integrated manner across the entire nexus of development, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, the rule of law and human rights. That will allow us to have societies with durable peace and in a position to gain from SSR efforts.

Taking into account its vast accumulation of expertise and knowledge, the United Nations, through its inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, is well positioned to provide such holistic and customized support to nationally led undertakings of member States. Moreover, as stated in the Secretary-General's latest report,

"partnerships must be deepened and expanded given the increase in the number and type of actors providing support to security sector reform" (S/2013/480, p. 2).

I would like to echo the message from today's draft resolution that security sector reform is critical to addressing impunity for grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, as that is a vital enabling factor for the success of SSR.

We could not agree more with the Secretary-General's assessment that

"experience has shown that the viability of security sector reform efforts depends on the political environment in which reform is carried out" (*ibid.*).

It is in that sense that inclusivity is one of the instrumental factors for the success of SSR. To be transformative and sustainable, SSR processes, with host Governments playing a primary role, need to promote inclusiveness, including in institution-building. That assumes the active engagement of national and local authorities, along with parliaments, communities, civil society, academia and women's groups. Only in that way will

the political reforms be allowed to take root and open a space for national dialogue, reconciliation efforts and other initiatives to develop. Focus also needs to be equally placed on transparency, accountability and effective management and oversight, with a view to strengthening the legitimacy and integrity of security institutions.

Fully cognizant of this dynamic, Montenegro has been diligently working to improve the overall functioning of its security sector in order to be able to respond successfully to the threats of our age. Along with an intensive campaign and activities in the area of the rule of law as our national priority, we have undertaken further security and intelligence sector reforms. As a result, new legislation has recently been passed to ensure that the national security agency and military intelligence service operate in accordance with international standards and best practices.

Aware of contemporary challenges in the area of cyberterrorism, we are implementing a cybersecurity strategy for the period 2013-2017 and other cybersecurity-related regulations. The implementation of a law on parliamentary oversight of the security and defence sectors will further strengthen the legislative and oversight role of the Montenegrin Parliament. We also participate in the Building Integrity programme, which seeks to increase capacity to combat corruption in the security sector. Montenegro is also committed to the implementation of measures related to gender equality, with special emphasis on resolution 1325 (2000) as well as to training concerning gender-based violence.

Let me conclude by expressing our firm support for the full implementation of the first ever stand-alone resolution on SSR and to all efforts of the United Nations system, complemented by the activities of the Group of Friends of SSR, that aim to contribute to further advancing the concept of SSR within the United Nations and beyond.

The President: I give the floor to the representative of Norway.

Mr. Brattskar (Norway): I speak on behalf of the Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, and Norway.

There can be no doubt that security sector reform (SSR) is fundamental for conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Its importance is growing. The absence of professional, sustainable and

capable security and justice institutions is a major cause of conflict and relapse into conflict. It is also hampers conflict resolution, stabilization, and longer-term peacebuilding. Lack of security and justice affects individuals in a profound way. It limits their aspirations and potential, and restrains their ability to lift themselves out of poverty. A well-functioning security and justice system is a precondition for development.

The effective delivery of service within a framework of the rule of law, good governance and accountability is essential in moving the SSR agenda forward. Human security must be at the core of those efforts. We attach great importance to the gender dimension of SSR and in combatting sexual violence. The United Nations plays a role in promoting SSR. We have long supported its normative work on SSR, as well as United Nations assistance to member States, particularly in countries affected by violent conflict. We welcome the report of the Secretary-General on SSR of August 2013 (S/2013/480).

The United Nations has made significant progress in strengthening its coherence and effectiveness in support of SSR. We welcome initiatives to strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in that respect, such as the global focal point. The Nordic countries congratulate the United Nations on its new policy on policing in peace operations. We will continue to support that effort, including in the African setting.

Integrating SSR principles into broader mechanisms for engagement, such as civil service reforms, poverty reduction strategies, mediation, peace agreements and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration design and implementation is necessary to ensure both the required political support for SSR and the right type of platform for medium- to long-term initiatives. We need to enhance the SSR capacities of United Nations field missions. The Security Council is responsible for matching mandates and expectations with the necessary resources.

Security sector reform is not just purely a technical activity. It is essentially about building confidence between the people and those entrusted to protect them. Support for security sector reform therefore needs to be better linked to broader transformative processes such as reconciliation, political dialogue and mediation. We therefore encourage elevating the importance of security sector reform as a strategic priority in United

Nations mission structures and operations, including through the good offices of senior United Nations officials

There can be no sustainable SSR without national ownership. Furthermore, we fully agree on the importance of strengthening regional ownership of SSR processes. We encourage the United Nations to develop further its partnerships with regional organizations, such as the African Union. I take this opportunity to commend the African Union and the Economic Community of Western African States for their engagement in SSR, and we look forward to continued cooperation. We furthermore appreciate the work of the United Nations Group of Friends of SSR, which contributes to inclusive dialogue and coherence. It is important to ensure that the right sets of skills are available in all parts of a Government to support SSR activities. The Nordic countries are considering how they can contribute to that end.

Lastly, I would like to stress the fact that SSR does not affect only countries emerging from conflict. SSR is in fact relevant to any country. Review and reform of security and justice services should be an integral part of public policy and good governance in all countries.

The President: I give the floor to the representative of Slovakia.

Mr. Burian (Slovakia): I would like first and foremost to applaud Nigeria for initiating this important open debate on security sector reform (SSR) with a view to achieving the first-ever resolution on SSR, which Slovakia strongly supports and plans to co-sponsor. I take this opportunity to thank the Secretary-General for his inspiring statement as well as for his report on SSR (S/2013/480), issued last year, which gives a clear vision for the way forward.

Slovakia fully aligns itself with the statement to be delivered by Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting on behalf of the European Union and its member States. In addition, I would like to make few remarks in my national capacity.

Slovakia has been a proud sponsor of the issue of security sector reform within the United Nations system. In that regard, I am proud to note that the first Security Council open debate on this subject took place under our presidency in February 2007 (see S/PV.5632). In the seven years that have passed since, the Organization has achieved significant accomplishments. That progress is required given the growing number of cases the Security Council is dealing with. We are pleased

to note that the draft resolution to be adopted today seeks concrete approaches to implementing the many important recommendations of the Secretary-General's report on SSR.

Slovakia is committed to building such partnerships, as suggested in the report of the Secretary-General, in support of the comprehensive and sustainable implementation of the recommendations made therein. We seek to enhance three types of partnerships: among Member States, between the United Nations and regional organizations and among the United Nations, Member States and civil society.

First, in its capacity as founder and co-Chair of the Group of Friends of SSR, Slovakia, based on its own experience of transformation, has made significant efforts to raise awareness and knowledge regarding SSR and related United Nations processes among Member States. Through regular meetings and events, we have sought to forge consensus around the United Nations SSR agenda. As an example, the launch of the Integrated Technical Guidance Notes in New York in December 2012 and in Geneva in March 2013, and the high-level meeting on the Secretary-General's second report on SSR in November 2013 in New York, served to consult Member States on priorities for further developing the United Nations approach to SSR.

Secondly, Slovakia endeavours to support the forging of partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations. It is only natural to seek ways for fostering cooperation in the domain of SSR between the United Nations and the African Union, as well as the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Slovakia has already co-organized a couple of events in Africa in order to encourage stronger partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in the field of SSR, and we plan to continue with that effort in the near future. Likewise, Slovakia aims to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and the OSCE. In July of this year, Slovakia will be co-host a joint United Nations-OSCE event on SSR, in partnership with Switzerland as the current chair of the OSCE.

Thirdly, Slovakia also seeks to further strengthen working partnerships among the United Nations, Member States and civil society. Civil society should be integrated at every stage, from the development of a common national security vision, to the implementation of reform processes, and the review of progress. Most

recently, we have addressed these issues in international conferences and seminars, including an event organized in New York together with the Japanese and Tanzanian Governments on inclusivity in SSR. I would like to highlight the instrumental expertise and support that has been provided by non-governmental organizations. In particular, Slovakia maintains a long-standing partnership with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces and its international security sector advisory team. They, I note, provided their valuable support to many SSR events as well as assistance to individual countries in supporting SSR. They have also greatly contributed to the development of the United Nations Integrated Technical Guidance Notes with their expert inputs.

I would like to highlight three areas that I believe merit particular attention when reflecting on the way ahead. They relate to the need to strengthen core capacities for the United Nations to deliver support, to coordinate its support and to review the progress of its delivery on the ground.

First, there is a need to strengthen its internal capacities. The significant increase of SSR structures in peacekeeping operations and special political missions, as well as the rise in mandates of missions to support SSR-related tasks, underline the real demand for strengthened resources. I encourage further reinforcement of United Nations capability to deliver coherent support, including the strengthening of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' SSR Unit, as that will translate, in our view, into more advanced collaboration in the field and an enhanced ability to provide adequate guidance and assistance to Member States.

Secondly, the United Nations should continue to enhance its coordination capacity to deliver SSR support as one. Significant progress has already been achieved in that regard. Besides the efforts of the inter-agency SSR Task Force and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' SSR Unit as its secretariat, I would like in particular to emphasize the Integrated Technical Guidance Notes, which are a landmark in fostering a "Delivering as one" approach to supporting the nationally led SSR efforts of Member States. Finally, we fully support request of the Security Council to make SSR an integral part of the good offices role of the Secretary-General's Special Representatives.

Thirdly, by enhancing its capacities in carefully reviewing the progress on SSR through systematic

monitoring and evaluation processes, the United Nations could not only improve its endeavours with lessons learned, it could also ensure that its resources are allocated in the most effective, efficient and sustainable manner possible. In that regard, I welcome the ongoing efforts of the United Nations inter-agency SSR Task Force to develop a specific integrated technical guidance note on monitoring and evaluation.

In conclusion, I would like to assure you, Sir, that Slovakia will continue to be engaged in supporting the Secretary-General's efforts to build a comprehensive approach within the United Nations to SSR as an important element contributing to the maintenance of sustainable international peace and security.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of South Africa.

Ms. Mxakatop-Diseko (South Africa): My delegation wishes to congratulate the Federal Republic of Nigeria on assuming the presidency of the Security Council for this month. We are grateful to Nigeria for its foresight in choosing to focus on security sector reform (SSR) as a key topic for this month. We thank Nigeria for sponsoring the first draft resolution on this topic, and pledge South Africa's support for it.

We wish to thank the Secretary-General for his statement, welcome his second report on SSR (S/2013/480) and look forward to playing an active role in implementing its recommendations.

South Africa attaches great importance to SSR. Nigeria, together with South Africa, co-hosted a high-level forum on African perspectives on security sector reform in May 2010. Building on the outcomes, a follow-up high-level forum was held in October 2012 on building partnerships for security sector reform in Africa. Both outcomes were submitted to the Secretary-General.

Furthermore, in November 2013, South Africa and Slovakia co-hosted a high-level meeting of the United Nations Group of Friends of SSR to launch the latest report of the Secretary-General on SSR and to discuss the way forward in implementing the second report of the Secretary-General.

We have noted several achievements in the report, such as the provision of support to countries in the development of national security policies, strategies and plans, facilitating national dialogue on issues related to security sector reform, assisting national authorities

with the development of executive and oversight mechanisms and supporting countries in coordination and resource mobilization, which is a step welcomed by my delegation. While we welcome those positive developments, we believe that more can still be done, especially in the light of the noteworthy setbacks that have been experienced in countries such as the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Somalia.

Drawing on the lessons learned on the African continent and South Africa's own homegrown experience undergoing SSR, we can attest to the fact that each country faces its own unique challenges, and therefore, whatever approach is adopted, it has to be context-specific.

A key political and practical challenge in supporting SRR is facilitating national ownership. We welcome the development of the Integrated Technical Guidance Notes on that important issue by the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, which recognizes that national ownership requires countries to develop their own national vision for their security sectors that is informed by their own circumstances, to commit sufficient resources to ensure the long-term sustainability and viability of reforms and to review the progress in their implementation.

SSR challenges and opportunities are regional in nature. Cooperation with regional and subregional organizations is therefore important. We appreciate the cooperation between the African Union (AU) and the United Nations. The strategic partnership developed between the United Nations and the African Union on SSR is an expression of the important role that the United Nations could play in advancing security sector reform on the African continent.

Therefore, we welcome the African Union policy framework recently adopted by the African Union Heads of State and Government and the ongoing capacity-building programme by the AU, United Nations and European Union. South Africa is committed to the implementation of that framework.

We also recognize the important role United Nations peacekeeping missions play in security sector reform, where they have become increasingly multidimensional. The importance of SSR and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes are essential elements for peacebuilding, and we welcome the increasing involvement of the Peacebuilding Commission in that regard. The Peacebuilding Commission should continue

to intensify its efforts to mobilize resources, including by supporting national aid coordination and resource mobilization efforts by countries under its purview.

The inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force and the Security Sector Reform Unit have emerged as important sources of expertise on SSR. The 2013 report of the Secretary-General outlines the increasing complexity of mandates and activities in support of national SSR processes. It also concludes that a number of steps need to be taken in order to strengthen the United Nations delivery on the ground. We must support that.

In conclusion, the legitimacy and global character of the United Nations gives it a particular responsibility in facilitating a coordinated approach to security sector reform based on the principle of national ownership and inclusivity. That all-inclusive process must always have a capacity to address the needs of the people, including in particular the role that women and youth can play. We are optimistic that the debate today will move us a step closer to further enhancing and coordinating our approach to SSR.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of India.

Mr. Mukerji (India): I thank you, Sir, for giving me the floor and for the concept note prepared by your delegation (S/2014/238, annex). It is a sign of the importance you attach to this issue, Sir, that we are discussing it once again under Nigeria's presidency. We would recall that we participated in the meeting presided over by Nigeria on 12 October 2011 (see S/PV.6630). I also thank the Secretary-General for his contribution to this discussion.

India has experience relevant to the subject we are discussing today, having participated in 43 United Nations peacekeeping missions, in which almost 170,000 Indian peacekeepers have served. Security sector reform (SSR) is mentioned in several Security Council resolutions. We note that as many as 24 of the 47 resolutions adopted by the Council in 2013 include an explicit reference to SSR. Also, six peacekeeping operations and eight special political missions have been mandated to carry out SSR. In many of those peacekeeping operations, troops from my country are directly involved.

It was only a few days ago that two Indian peacekeepers wearing the Blue Helmet were injured

while protecting civilians at the United Nations Mission in South Sudan base in Bor, South Sudan. That attack is another example of the unresolved political issues in South Sudan and reflects the importance of understanding the complex political environment of peacekeeping missions, where SSR has to take root as part of the internal political process of the Member State concerned.

SSR is an important element of post-conflict peacebuilding. Our Heads of State and Government in 2005 agreed that that issue would be best considered by a specialized body created for that very purpose, that is, the Peacebuilding Commission. The fact that, despite the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Council still feels it necessary to discuss this issue today shows the complexity of the subject. It is therefore for reasons of pragmatism that we will use this opportunity to outline three basic principles that, in our view, must guide SSR.

First, it is important to keep in mind that the most sustainable way to achieve effective SSR is by ensuring national ownership of the process. It is because of this that General Assembly resolution 60/180, which established the Peacebuilding Commission, affirms the primary responsibility of the national Governments of countries emerging from conflict to identify priorities and strategies for peacebuilding in order to ensure national ownership. We have, in the past, also emphasized that the footprint of external elements, including the United Nations, should be light in order to avoid any possible overtones of neocolonialism.

Secondly, the establishment and maintenance of public order is important. A security vacuum after a peace agreement is dangerous. The late Sergio Vieira de Mello noted:

"Unlike other nation-building tasks, the maintenance of law and order cannot wait. If there is no law from day one, criminal activity thrives."

Although vitally important, the focus has to be on what is doable, and not on an agenda driven by the priorities of donor countries. We hear, at times, references to the importance of cultural change in police reform. The concept note itself decries what it refers to as an excessive focus on issues of training and equipment at the cost of democratic governance and management. That is a prescription that we find difficult to agree with. Given the importance of national ownership and the scarcity of resources, priority, in our view, should

be given to issues such as ensuring impartiality in recruitment, vetting new recruits and training. A focus on the political dimension of police reform will only be controversial and perhaps counter-productive.

Thirdly, we would also like to take this opportunity to caution against an over-reliance on what are often termed "innovative" approaches, particularly when there is a need to cut costs. There is, somehow, a belief that United Nations missions can be asked to do more with less. We can understand that, at some level, such logic will appeal to some people. The truth, however, is that costs cannot be cut without also cutting corners. We would therefore urge Member States to recognize that and to be pragmatic by including only mandates that are deliverable and for which resources are available.

I would, in conclusion, like to underline our view that SSR capacity-building needs to necessarily occupy centre stage in the entire process of security sector reform. Such an approach would be both cost-effective and sustainable.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Japan.

Mr. Umemoto (Japan): At the outset, I would like to express my appreciation to the Nigerian presidency for its leadership in convening today's open debate on an issue that is important for all of us.

As other colleagues have mentioned, there is no doubt that security sector reform (SSR) is one of the most significant elements in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Japan fully recognizes its importance and has implemented programmes in the field, such as those in Afghanistan. Let me point out one challenge in dealing with security sector reform. The concept note prepared for this debate prepared by the presidency (S/2014/238, annex) emphasizes that there is an excessive focus on "hardware" issues relating to training and equipping the security sector, compared to efforts to enhance the delivery of "software"-related support. With regards to this software-related support, I believe that enhancing inclusivity in the security sector, especially in the context of rebuilding post-conflict States, is critical.

The reason is simple. If components and members of the military and police are not inclusive enough in the eyes of local people in post-conflict States, those security institutions may be perceived as either biased or serving only specific political groups. This mistrust between local people and the security sector can easily

lead to a relapse of violent conflict as we have often witnessed in the past.

Recognizing these challenges of inclusivity in SSR, last week, along with the Tanzanian and Slovak Missions, the Japanese Mission co-hosted a seminar entitled "Inclusivity in rebuilding States: focusing on the inclusivity in SSR". It was part of a series of seminars on inclusivity in rebuilding States that Japan has co-hosted since last year with Tanzania. In the seminar, prominent panelists consistently emphasized that it was crucial for post-conflict States to invite different political, social and ethnic groups, including traditional leaders and women's groups, into the decision-making and implementation process of building the new security sector. By doing so, these institutions can enjoy legitimacy and impartiality in the local community.

The discussions at the seminar clearly suggest that this dimension of inclusivity should receive more attention and focus in the context of United Nations assistance in SSR. Rather than putting too much focus on the number and equipment of officers in military and police sections, the international community and the United Nations must pay more attention to and show commitment in supporting an inclusive and nationally led process in designing, planning and developing the security sector so that a wider range of local people may participate in the process of creating new security sectors. This inclusive and participatory process will help local people perceive those institutions as their own military and police, functioning based on the rule of law and not on their affiliations to political leaders. I believe that the United Nations, perhaps through its good offices functions, should and can help and facilitate more such inclusive and participatory process among all stakeholders.

In closing, let me reiterate that Japan is ready to continue to provide assistance for Security Sector Reform in post-conflict situations.

The President: I give the floor to the representative of Brazil.

Mr. Patriota (Brazil): Let me express my delegation's satisfaction, Sir, at having you preside over our proceedings today. I thank you for organizing this debate on an issue of such crucial importance to a number of situations on the Council's agenda. I also thank the Secretary-General for his briefing.

As recognized in the draft resolution to be adopted today, the security sector is a fundamental element of sustainable peace. If a national security sector fails in its obligations to ensure protection to all citizens, even for a hard realist as Hobbes the very legitimacy of the State as a whole will be at stake. Therefore, unmet tasks related to the establishment of a democratic, accountable and stable security apparatus in post-conflict situations are rightfully pointed out as a threat to durable peace and stability.

Here at the United Nations, there is already a well-established consensus on the importance of security sector reform (SSR) for peace and development. We commend all efforts to ensure that SSR-related challenges are given due consideration in peacekeeping and peacebuilding mandates, and that the United Nations is well equipped to provide assistance in this area. There is enough experience to show that the development of a democratic security sector goes well beyond strengthening its individual components. As we focus on the challenges of implementation, however, it is essential to recall some fundamental realities. I would like to make five brief observations in that regard.

First, we must again recognize that SSR is both a process in itself and a moment in a political continuum that begins with peace processes, runs through efforts related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and should continue in tandem with peacebuilding strategies into sustainable and democratic development and the promotion of human rights. In this context, the DDR-SSR link is a critical one. It is essential to integrate SSR considerations early into the peacemaking and reintegration efforts. We fully concur with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that "security sector reform needs to be better linked to other critical practice areas" (S/2013/480, para.61 (h)). As important and interconnected as those areas may be, the fundamental nexus between SSR and DDR deserves special attention.

Secondly, being a fundamentally political process, SSR implementation also requires a deep understanding of the underlying sociological components of conflict, which are likely to shape realities and different visions on security. The United Nations needs to be equipped to take those factors into account and to sharpen its analytical tools so as to adequately inform the policy-setting and decision-making processes. Again as stressed by the Secretary-General, the Council can play a key role in ensuring the practical application of the

central principle of national ownership by, *inter alia*, taking additional steps to ensure that its mandates incorporate the perspectives and needs of the countries under consideration.

Thirdly, as we approach the turbulent political environment surrounding SSR, we cannot simplify notions such as political will. SSR entails complex, difficult and sometimes very risky decisions. Painful decisions on financing, on recruiting, on transitional justice, and even on how to shape historical narratives are intrinsic to SSR processes. An encompassing strategy to bolster SSR implementation will benefit from being fully informed by such political realities and devise the best mechanisms to mitigate risks.

Furthermore, the importance of regional and subregional contexts comes to the fore not only because the regional and subregional components of conflict continue to be determinant for peace, but also because regional and subregional organizations can be effective operative partners in articulating international support into viable political strategies. For that to happen, of course, strong coordination at those levels is essential. We welcome in this regard the African Union resolve to strengthen its capacities in SSR.

Finally, it is also crucial to think of SSR as a process that should contribute to meaningful transformation and stability through representative and inclusive recruitment. In many societies, the authority and power associated with weapons is viewed as an end in itself and, in some circumstances, as a path to economic gains. In such contexts, it is also critical to ensure that SSR does not give rise to new classes of privilege to replace old ones, but instead builds institutions that serve the interests of all. This highlights the need for SSR to go hand in hand with the promotion of equality before the law, and with the exercise and protection of social and economic rights through job creation, social inclusion programmes, capacity-building and enhanced opportunities for social mobility.

Let me conclude by stressing the important contribution the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) can give to our reflections on SSR. The PBC is deeply involved in the daily challenges of SSR. The experience of country-specific configurations, combined with the policy-setting platform of the Organizational Committee, can provide a very adequate locus for a discussion of those fundamental political dimensions of SSR, attuned to the realities of its implementation on the ground and understood as a process of democratic

development of the security sector. I invite the Security Council to make further use of this resource, in line with the draft resolution to be adopted later today.

The President: I give the floor to the representative of Guatemala.

Mr. Rosenthal (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): I thank the Nigerian presidency for having organized this open debate and its concept note (S/2014/238, annex) and for your personal participation, Mr. Minister. We also thank Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his briefing and for his second report on security sector reform (S/2013/480).

We wish to highlight four points that relate to the challenges and opportunities related to security sector reform (SSR).

First, we believe that such reform is the primary responsibility of States and must be a process driven by national needs and priorities. We recognize that there is no single model of SSR, since the approach depends on the culture, the level of development and the historical relationship between the people and State institutions, among others. Achieving mutual trust between citizens and their security institutions — the police and/or army, for example — remains a challenge for States.

Secondly, the United Nations and the international community have played an important complementary role in assisting States to build and strengthen effective security systems. We consider it important to continue to promote coherence and coordination in the efforts and activities of all relevant stakeholders. The Organization has accumulated a wealth of experience, especially since the establishment in 2008 of the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, which has created the ability to provide support in the field and at Headquarters. We consider it important to continue developing guidelines in all relevant respects, in close consultation with Member States.

Thirdly, we believe that the role of the United Nations, in cooperation with bilateral, regional and subregional partners, can provide technical assistance for security sector reform through peacekeeping operations when a country so requests and according to its specific needs. For example, we recognize the important role that the African Union plays in ensuring regional stability. The crises in Mali and the Sahel region show that international threats often transcend the borders of a single country and that more interaction

with regional and subregional mechanisms is therefore necessary.

Finally, we believe in the promotion of comprehensive security sector reform that recognizes its link to development. The World Bank has indicated that no low-income, fragile or conflict-affected State has so far achieved the Millennium Development Goals, which suggests that stability and security are important prerequisites for establishing an environment conducive to development. In our region and in our own country, insecurity and violence have had an adverse impact on economic growth, the quality of life of our people and the sustainable management of natural resources.

The establishment of an effective, accountable and professional security sector is a critical element to laying the foundations for lasting peace and sustainable development. We hope that the draft resolution to be adopted today will assist in achieving those goals.

The President: I give the floor to the observer of the European Union.

Mr. Mayr-Harting (European Union): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its member States. The candidate countries Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia; the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidates Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina; as well as Ukraine, Armenia and Georgia, align themselves with this statement.

At the outset, let me thank you, Mr. President, for the priority Nigeria attaches to this subject and for your having come to make your important statement and presiding over this very important meeting. It is a pleasure and a privilege for us to participate in this debate on security sector reform, and we also thank Nigeria for providing a very useful concept note (S/2014/238, annex) to that end.

We have taken note of the Secretary-General's briefing and the recommendations put forward in his report (S/2013/480). The European Union welcomes the Secretary-General's report, which makes a strong case for a strengthened United Nations role in support of nationally owned security sector reform efforts. We look forward to the adoption of the draft resolution this afternoon.

The European Union has long-standing experience of supporting security sector reform (SSR) programmes

in response to the needs of conflict and post-conflict countries, of those in a transition stage or of developing countries at large. In doing so, we have at our disposal a wide range of instruments: diplomacy, crisis response, development and security policies. Allow me to make a brief review of our engagement on security sector reform activities.

Most of the EU civilian and military crisis-management missions and operations deployed worldwide have an SSR component. The European Union trains, monitors and advises police, justice and military institutions and their personnel in countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Somalia. From a development cooperation angle, over the period 2001-2009 the EU disbursed approximately €1 billion, targeting justice and security sector reform worldwide. That number multiplies if we consider the overall interventions through the crisis response and Common Security and Defence Policy missions mentioned earlier.

In addition, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, and more specifically its crisis-response measures, have become a key instrument in operating in the security-development nexus and to enable a more timely response by the European Union. Under the Instrument, the European Union is providing SSR-related support, *inter alia*, in the Central African Republic, Chad, Guinea-Conakry, Libya, the Niger, Mali and Myanmar, to name just a few countries.

The European Union's main approach to security sector reform is to assist partner Governments in their efforts to provide effective, legitimate and accountable security and justice services to their citizens in a manner that is consistent with democratic norms, principles of the rule of law, good governance and its respect for human rights. The EU shares the view that SSR should be part of a comprehensive approach. Such an approach should not only cover the wide-ranging conflict prevention, peacebuilding, peacekeeping and State-building agendas, but also take a whole-of-society approach, recognizing interconnections with economic revenue management, youth employment, access and quality of public services, and effective oversight and governance.

Furthermore, the 2007 Council conclusions on security and development underlined the great importance of building SSR capacity in regional

organizations as a means to promote ownership. Our support for building African Union capacities in security sector reform is a case in point. Our regional focus is, moreover, strengthened through the development of targeted regional strategies, for example in the Sahel or the Horn of Africa, where the European Union tries to support the tackling of security-related challenges in a comprehensive manner, committing all relevant instruments at its disposal.

The European Union has worked in the area of security sector reform for nearly 10 years. Among the lessons we have learned are the need for a more strategic, comprehensive and coordinated approach, a better knowledge of the local context, clear objectives, concrete and measurable benchmarks for assessing progress and a better balance between ensuring service delivery outcomes and building state capacity. Security sector reform is politically and institutionally a complex process that may take a generation or more to fully take root. In that regard, we would like to underline the need for preserving the results achieved through appropriate follow up and for ensuring a smooth transition. Thereby, we try to ensure that our short-term engagement as part of the Common Security and Defence Policy is accompanied by long-term measures.

We therefore support the Secretary-General in his approach to underline the need for a better balance between service delivery — ensuring people's security and safety — and long-term institution and capacity building. Engagement with local non-state actors, the need for dialogue among national authorities, communities and civil society on security-related challenges, as well as effective monitoring by democratic oversight institutions, are also important elements that

the report of the Secretary-General also highlights. Special attention should be paid to the participation of women and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, minorities and migrants, in planning, leading and implementing security sector reforms.

The value of local ownership and the need for coordinated support of different actors and instruments is key. We fully agree with all of those who have already made that point in the course of today's debate. We also support the activities of the United Nations Group of Friends of SSR, which serves as a very valuable vehicle to facilitate inclusive dialogue, to foster further progress in developing the United Nations comprehensive approach to SSR within the United Nations system and to build synergies among the United Nations, the European Union and other international organizations, regional actors and stakeholders, including in particular the African Union.

Aside from the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Peacebuilding Commission, SSR should also be regularly placed on the agenda of the Council and be given appropriate consideration in the mandates of peacekeeping operations. We thank you personally, Mr. President, as well as Nigeria, for your leadership in doing so. The issue is highly relevant to the business of this body, especially when it comes to a successful transition and exit for peacekeeping operations and to building and sustaining peace.

The President: There are still a number of speakers remaining on my list for this meeting. Given the lateness of the hour, I intend, with the concurrence of the members of the Council, to suspend the meeting until 3 p.m.

The meeting was suspended at 1.05 p.m.



Security Council

Sixty-ninth year

Provisional

7161

st meeting

Monday, 28 April 2014, 3 p.m.

New York

President: Mr. Sarki/Mr. Wali (Nigeria)

Members:

Argentina	Mr. Dalo
Australia	Mr. Nankervis
Chad	Mr. Mangaral
Chile	Mr. Barros
China	Mr. Zhao Yong
France	Mr. Bertoux
Jordan	Mr. Omaish
Lithuania	Ms. Murmokaite
Luxembourg	Ms. Lucas
Republic of Korea	Ms. Paik Ji-ah
Russian Federation	Mr. Iliichev
Rwanda	Ms. Uwizera
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Baki
United States of America	Mr. DeLaurentis

Agenda

Maintenance of international peace and security

Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities

Report of the Secretary-General on Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform (S/2013/480)

Letter dated 1 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2014/238)

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The meeting was resumed at 3.10 p.m.

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Greece Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate in this meeting.

I wish to remind all speakers to limit their statements to no more than four minutes in order to enable the Council to carry out its work expeditiously. Delegations with lengthy statements are kindly requested to circulate the texts in writing and to deliver a condensed version when speaking in the Chamber.

I now give the floor to the representative of Turkey.

Mr. Eler (Turkey): We thank the Nigerian presidency for organizing an open debate on this important issue, and welcome the first-ever stand-alone draft resolution on security sector reform (SSR).

One of the most important questions on post-conflict peacebuilding relates to the ways and means to ensure the viability of peace. Security sector reform lies at the core of this debate. A mismanaged and dysfunctional security sector can significantly challenge sustainable development, stability and peace. On the other hand, a comprehensive, coherent and coordinated approach to security sector reform will help form functional, effective and economically viable States. As such, approaching security sector reform as part of a comprehensive and inclusive peacebuilding strategy and coupling our efforts with the broader framework of strengthening the rule of law is of utmost importance. Also, support to the security sector, especially in terms of resources, training and institutional capacity-building, should continue after the termination of peacekeeping operations, if needed.

The role of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund in security sector reform is crucial in assisting national authorities to define and implement a credible security reform strategy. Every society has its own particular structures, needs and experiences with conflict. The experience of the past 20 years has shown that one-size-fits-all approaches do not produce viable results. It should be the primary responsibility of the host country to define the shape and direction of security sector reform.

On the other hand, the norms and principles that have been developed by the United Nations and elaborated in the Secretary-General's reports and United Nations documents provide a general framework that should be taken into account in security sector reform. Rule of law and human rights standards are of particular importance in that regard. While governments have the central role to play, SSR activities must be extended to include the broader population and ensure the needs of all citizens in an inclusive manner. In addition, collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, including regional and subregional organizations, domestic stakeholders and civil society is essential to preventing duplication and to making optimal use of scarce resources.

Needless to say, it is necessary to sufficiently address the root causes of conflicts, the solutions of which lie at the very heart of communities and groups in terms of their aspirations and legitimate wishes. Political reconciliation among the parties to a conflict through mediation, negotiation and facilitation as the main instruments is among the primary methods to be employed in the peacebuilding endeavour. Mainstreaming gender issues and ensuring women's participation in security sector reform, as well as the more general peace processes and conflict resolution, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, recovery and mediation efforts is of utmost importance.

Turkey prioritizes security sector reform activities as part of its global engagement for peace. Turkish peacekeepers continue to serve in various United Nations, NATO and European Union missions across the globe, including in Afghanistan, Africa, the Balkans and the Middle-East, where they contribute to the training of security personnel as well as capacity- and institution-building of military and security forces.

In the same vein, Turkey has robust security cooperation, particularly with Afghanistan, Somalia and other countries in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia on a wide range of issues, from providing technical assistance and strengthening civilian and law enforcement institutions to providing training courses to law enforcement officials. Bilateral agreements have been signed with a large number of countries including Iraq, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Somalia, Mongolia, Libya, Côte D'Ivoire and many countries in South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Africa, on various aspects of support to security reform.

Training is prioritized by Turkey. Between 1997 and 2013, more than 20,000 foreign law enforcement officials from 54 countries — mainly in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia — benefitted from various professional and vocational training courses held by the Turkish National Police. The Police Vocational Training Centre in Sivas, which has trained more than 1,500 Afghan National Police cadets since 2011, is only one example. Likewise, hundreds of police officer candidates from various countries have attended graduate or undergraduate studies at the Turkish Police Academy. The Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime, established in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, has been playing an important role in boosting regional efforts to combat drug trafficking and organized crime through its training and capacity-building programmes for countries in need.

Solutions in the field of security sector reform can be viable only if they are applied within a comprehensive framework of peacebuilding, comprising several elements in the humanitarian, development, democratization and governance fields. Turkey employs this comprehensive, multidimensional and synchronized approach in places such as Somalia, South-Eastern Europe and Afghanistan, enriching its efforts in the security area to include humanitarian aid, local development, the construction of basic infrastructure, education, health and support to peace processes.

Let me conclude by thanking the Nigerian presidency, Member States and all relevant United Nations bodies that engage in conducting and enhancing the important practice of security sector reform.

The President: I give the floor to the representative of Egypt.

Mr. Mahmoud (Egypt): I wish to pay tribute to the Nigerian presidency of the Security Council for organizing this important debate on the issue of security sector reform (SSR), which is of significant importance to all countries, especially those emerging from conflict. Today's debate in the Security Council is adequately justified, as 24 out of 47 resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 2013 made explicit reference to SSR, and 14 peacekeeping and special political missions are currently mandated to provide SSR support to host Governments.

Today's debate is an integral part of a broader ongoing discussion about the interlinkages between peace and security, on the one hand, and the prosperity of people on the other, as well as about the complementarities between conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities and their respective impacts at different stages of conflict resolution while supporting building the institutional capacities of States emerging from conflicts.

Security sector reform is imperative in the context of United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding. In that context, Egypt emphasizes that national ownership is not only a prerequisite for SSR but also the backbone of any viable SSR programme. The challenge is not to conceptualize national ownership but rather to operationalize it in such a manner that fully guarantees that SSR remains a demand-driven process. The relevance of SSR to the actual needs of each country in post-conflict situations is solely dependent on the ability of that country to be fully engaged in the design, implementation and monitoring of all SSR activities. National ownership and international support considerations should not be seen as competing with each other.

Egypt believes that security sector reform is not a goal to be pursued in isolation from addressing other societal challenges to peace and security in countries emerging from conflicts, such as youth unemployment, organized crime, poverty eradication and the lack of adequate education and health services. However, there are no easy answers or responses to the complexity of all those challenges. No one size fits all. We need to avoid expanding SSR to encompass every challenge in one single process, in order to attain the desirable results and deliverables.

Moreover, Egypt underlines that international support to security sector reform must be anchored in broader national institution-building efforts that aim to address the social and economic causes of conflicts and the complex security environments to be found in countries emerging from conflicts.

While acknowledging the Security Council's mandate in the domain of peace and security, we need to bear in mind its limited membership. Hence, Egypt believes that the development of a United Nations strategy for SSR must take place in the General Assembly, in order to ensure that its formulation, including its scope, mandate and constraints, is carried

out through an inclusive intergovernmental process that guarantees the full participation of the wider membership of the United Nations in such an important debate, taking into account the primary responsibility and the sovereign right of any concerned country to determine its national priorities in that regard.

In conclusion, we also believe that the Peacebuilding Commission is in a better position to coordinate the activities of the different organs and agencies of the United Nations in that regard, particularly in light of the experience that the Commission has gained through its engagement with the countries on its agenda.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of New Zealand.

Mr. McLay (New Zealand): New Zealand thanks Nigeria for its continued leadership on the issue of security sector reform (SSR), a commitment that is all the more important because most Council-mandated SSR activities take place on the African continent. Nigeria's perspective—indeed, the experience of all African States—must therefore be prominent in any SSR setting.

New Zealand welcomes today's proposed adoption of the first-ever stand-alone draft resolution on SSR. The draft resolution underlines the considerable progress we have made since the Council's first open debate on the issue in 2007 (see S/PV.5632). It is progress that has required acknowledgment of the nature and significance of the SSR challenge; it is progress that has required development of a more comprehensive, coherent and coordinated normative framework; and it is progress that has required practical operational tools for the United Nations effective work in that area. The engagement of local actors, the importance of close cooperation with regional organizations, the need for the involvement of all stakeholders, including women, and the key, underpinning need for a rule of law environment are all rightly stressed in today's draft resolution.

SSR is a long-term process — hence the progress that the draft resolution records — one that requires both concerted commitment from national authorities and sustained engagement by international partners. The Security Council has a critical role to play in laying the foundations for those efforts; but other bilateral and United Nations partners also play very important roles. It is therefore vital that the Council is able to coordinate more effectively with those actors. SSR extends beyond

peacekeeping, and it must be considered across the entire peacebuilding continuum.

SSR challenges occur in a wide variety of settings, from fragile and conflict-affected States with ineffective security sectors, through to States emerging from conflict and seeking United Nations support for the next phase of their development. However, considerable scope still remains for the Council to coordinate more effectively with, and to learn from, regional and United Nations country team partners in order to ensure that assistance is tailored to specific national needs and realities, and that gains can be sustained beyond the life of a given mission. The Peacebuilding Commission, with its country-specific configurations, has particular competence in that regard, so the Council needs to find new and better ways of working in close partnership with the Commission.

SSR is often a complex, politically charged process that entails significant risk; however, in some situations, it can represent the single most important investment that international partners can make in a country's future. New Zealand is an active contributor to SSR, particularly in the justice sector, both bilaterally and through United Nations missions. That experience has taught us valuable lessons about managing the difficult transition from providing SSR programmes through peacekeeping missions to longer-term assistance through bilateral support, as was the case with our policing assistance to Timor-Leste after the withdrawal of the United Nations mission in 2012.

For us, that Timor-Leste experience also underscored the importance of national ownership as a prerequisite for successful SSR. Indeed, the United Nations discussions on SSR rightly acknowledge that the success of SSR processes depends on the sustained political will of the country concerned. New Zealand therefore agrees with Egypt that a core objective must be to assist national political leadership of SSR, and bringing international technical assistance to the national, regional and subregional level, where local actors can apply it to their unique local situation. New Zealand therefore joins Turkey and Egypt in urging that the Council avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. Instead, it should focus on enabling national authorities to undertake their own, inclusive SSR processes.

Recent history demonstrates that no one has a monopoly of wisdom on managing SSR processes. Particularly, we have learned that what works at one time, in one place, will not always work at a later time.

If SSR fails and there is a return to violence, then the loss of investment by the host country and by the wider international community can be huge. We must all therefore approach the SSR challenge openly and inclusively, while constantly reviewing whether the process is working and adapting our efforts accordingly.

With that commitment, and working with those who have practical, on-the-ground regional experience, we can certainly make the progress on security sector reform that is recorded in today's draft resolution.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Malaysia.

Mr. Haniff (Malaysia): First and foremost, I wish to commend you, Mr. President, for convening this important meeting on "Security sector reform: challenges and opportunities", and for preparing the concept note (S/2014/238, annex) that forms the basis of today's debate. I also wish to thank the Secretary-General for his comprehensive briefing.

Malaysia would like to associate itself with the statement to be delivered by the representative of Iran on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

My delegation takes note of the Secretary General's report (S/2013/480) on strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform. The report highlights the ongoing work and recommendations on how to strengthen the work of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform (SSR).

My delegation also wishes to commend the efforts and important progress made by the United Nations in security SSR over the years, particularly in implementing the recommendations contained in the report of January 2008 entitled "Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform" (S/2008/39). Indeed, we have seen much progress and improvement in the area of SSR. That notwithstanding, the rapid changes in, and complexity of, today's conflicts necessitate continuous review and enhancement of United Nations SSR support.

My delegation would like to reaffirm that SSR must be premised on — and not overlook — the fundamental principle of national ownership. Only through a process of dialogue, reconciliation and consultation will SSR succeed. That is important as the views, sentiments and sensitivities of the people should not be replaced

by an approach that negates the legitimacy of local stakeholders.

In that regard, Malaysia concurs with the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report that national ownership of SSR processes must be inclusive so as to increase the confidence in, and legitimacy of, security institutions. It is essential that SSR be led by the legitimate authorities of the respective Member States, in consultation with all the relevant stakeholders, including all levels of Government, security sector institutions, civil society and non-State actors. Apart from lending credibility to the SSR process, the involvement of national stakeholders in negotiations on SSR will also play a pivotal role in ensuring that related SSR provisions are better tailored to respond to specific national circumstances and challenges.

While the importance of national ownership reigns above all, Malaysia is well aware that SSR will require financial resources. We have seen such SSR initiatives under the Peacebuilding Commission. In that regard, the training of personnel, the development of skills, the formulation of legal frameworks and the building of national security infrastructure require substantial funding. Sufficient funding must therefore be made available to ensure successful SSR efforts.

Externally funded SSR processes often risk undermining sustainability and neglecting national ownership. The Security Council could do its part in that regard by engaging national authorities in formulating appropriately tailored Security Council mandates that are better suited to national circumstances.

Experience has shown that sufficient funding alone may be half of the solution. Capacity and expertise are also important aspects contributing to SSR. Countries that are emerging from conflict can learn from others' successful experiences. Partnerships through South-South cooperation in such areas as identifying civilian experts will be beneficial in developing system-wide SSR. We feel that Member States should seriously consider developing links to identify civilian capacities that support SSR and institution-building.

Considering the amount of work and resources that has been, and will continue to be, channelled to SSR processes, the Security Council should also place appropriate emphasis on monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. While it is easier to measure quantitative output, more often than not qualitative impact

contributes more significantly to addressing inherent social issues and the long-term development of SSR processes. In that regard, Malaysia supports the call for the United Nations to enhance its monitoring and evaluation capacities. Again, monitoring and evaluation priorities and mechanisms must be drawn up according to the different circumstances and complexities faced by the countries undergoing reform.

Turning to the prioritization of SSR, Malaysia is of the view that planning should be undertaken early on, when peacekeeping missions are formulated. Experience has shown that countries in transition require continuing engagement even after the initial stabilization stage. In that connection, my delegation calls for better coordination among the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, Force Commanders and the respective United Nations agencies when developing comprehensive approaches on SSR.

To conclude, my delegation welcomes and supports the Security Council draft resolution on SSR initiated by Nigeria. The draft resolution is indeed timely, considering the increasing significance and immense contribution of SSR in the work of the United Nations in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Malaysia is certain that the draft resolution will reaffirm the United Nations' commitment to a comprehensive approach in support of SSR processes.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Estonia.

Mr. Kolga (Estonia): At the outset, let me thank Nigeria for convening the Council's open debate on security sector reform and for the very comprehensive concept note (S/2014/238, annex). This is the second open debate, out of three in total, during this presidency and Estonia, as a supporter of the enhanced openness and transparency of the Council, would like to congratulate the Nigerian presidency for this effort. It is important that all of the States that are not members of the Council are given an opportunity to contribute to the discussions on issues related to the world's peace and security.

I would also like to thank the Secretary-General for his briefing, and the Council for the draft resolution on security sector reform that is to be adopted later on.

Estonia also aligns itself with the statement made by the observer of the European Union (EU).

As it is the first time that Estonia takes the floor on this important issue, we would like to commend Slovakia's leadership in adding it to the Council's agenda. The importance of security sector reform (SSR) in the global peace and security agenda cannot be underestimated. "Security is the bedrock upon which States are built" is stated in the concept note, and we cannot agree more. Weak security institutions cannot prevent the outbreak of conflict, and in a post-conflict situation they often cannot avoid a country's relapse into chaos. Therefore, support to such reform is one of the most important tasks of the international community — not only in order to maintain peace and security in a country, but also to restore the rule of law and protect human rights. Let me make some observations in that respect.

First, one of the key factors for success is an inclusive reconstruction and stabilization process. SSR is not a purely technical exercise in reforming defence forces or law enforcement agencies; rather, it is part of a wider political process in which the lead role of national authorities is crucial.

The best guarantee for durable stability and successful reform and change is the involvement of all factions of society — religious, ethnic and social — including the political groups of the country and women and youth. If that can be achieved, a society's ownership of its future — which is another important factor of success — will be much stronger. As inclusiveness and ownership are fundamental in peacebuilding, they must be considered in peace negotiations.

Secondly, very often countries in transition or exiting a conflict need advice and encouragement. The international community has an important role to play in that regard in terms of capacity-building. I would therefore like to commend the United Nations for the steady enhancement of its peacebuilding toolbox and its special attention to SSR as a part of that. The fact that the number of references to SSR in the Council's resolutions has increased considerably and that the majority of mandates for both peacekeeping and special political missions include SSR is very welcome. We also note positively that the membership of the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force has doubled in recent years. SSR has become an integral part of the United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding agenda, achieving greater prominence each year.

Thirdly, see that SSR has been genuinely linked to the rule of law. We are also happy to see that linkage mentioned in the draft resolution to be adopted today. But we do not believe that the rule of law should be considered as an end or goal in itself. SSR should be implemented in an environment where the principles of the rule of law are already applicable, in order to avoid a great risk of compromising any peacebuilding or reconstruction process.

Finally, there is a lot of SSR-related knowledge available. Many Member States have taken the path of State-building and reformed their security sector as part of that process. A number of Member States have already shared such experience and knowledge with others. That applies also to regional organizations. Experience gained in those processes is worth collecting and sharing with those in need. We believe that the United Nations should coordinate such efforts, and we commend the comprehensive approach already taken by the Secretary-General in that regard. That further enhances the expertise of the United Nations and contributes to improving the Organization's capacity to deliver.

Estonia's own record in reforming its security sector could be taken as an example of success. After the end of the Soviet occupation, our nation faced the huge task of building up a society based on principles and values different from those of the totalitarian system — a society based on democracy. That meant vigorous institution-building, adherence to good governance, strengthening the rule of law and placing the human being at the centre of development.

SSR became a genuine part of that process. Estonia was lucky to have had many friends and advisers, but real results started to emerge when we understood that the reforms were for our own good, not for the good of someone else. We can assure the Council that the notion of ownership was of the utmost importance, and that is the message that we want to reinforce today.

For the past 10 years, we have been sharing that experience with others in supporting capacity-building. Estonia has shared its expertise at the regional level in the Balkans, in the Caucasus, in the Republic of Moldova and in Ukraine. Our police and corrections experts and trainers have been a part of the respective European Union missions in Afghanistan and Iraq. Step by step, we are trying to enhance the scope of our involvement and become a part of wider peacebuilding initiatives and missions. In order to share in United

Nations efforts, this year, for the first time, the Estonian Government has decided to make a contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr. Dehghani (Islamic Republic of Iran): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (NAM).

At the outset, I would like to convey the Movement's appreciation to you, Mr. President, and the Government of Nigeria for convening this open debate on security sector reform (SSR). I also avail myself of this opportunity to express my appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, for his report on the issue, entitled "Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform" (S/2013/480).

Since 2007, when the Security Council convened its first open debate on the issue (see S/PV.5632), many NAM member States considered such debates an opportunity for Council members and the wider membership to articulate their views on the role the United Nations should play in SSR. This is a critical issue for all countries emerging from conflict, particularly in Africa.

NAM believes that today's debate is an integral and essential part of a broader discussion about the interlinkage among the concepts of peace, security and development as mutually reinforcing factors, as well about the complementarities among conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. We hope that our discussions here will provide guidance to the United Nations on how to build institutional capacities in States emerging from conflict as well as those in transition.

The United Nations enjoys a comparative multilateral advantage over other organizations. Due to its universal legitimacy, it is uniquely positioned to play a leading role in policy information and security sector capacity-building and reform.

Taking into account the primary responsibility and the sovereign right of any country concerned in determining its national priorities in that regard, we agree with the Secretary-General's report and the Notes of the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force that national ownership "should form the cornerstone

of the United Nations approach to SSR". National ownership and SSR tools adapted to each particular country context must be key guiding principles regarding the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector capacity-building and reform.

The presidential statement adopted on 21 February 2007 (S/PRST/2007/3) also stresses the critical importance of SSR in post-conflict environments and underlines the sovereignty and primary responsibility of the country concerned to determine the national approach and priorities of SSR.

In August 2012, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement noted, in the final document of their sixteenth Summit, held in Tehran, the importance of SSR, among other important components of United Nations peacekeeping in post-conflict situations. They stressed that SSR should be integrated in the broad framework of United Nations rule-of-law activities, thus ensuring that SSR activities and structures do not duplicate the work carried out in the rule of law area. They reaffirmed that

"the development of a United Nations approach to SSR must take place within the General Assembly, and in accordance with the principle of national ownership, and stressed that the formulation of strategies to SSR, including its scope and mandate, should be carried out through the intergovernmental process and must be context specific".

They also emphasized that

"SSR should be undertaken at the request of the country concerned, and underlined the primary responsibility and the sovereign right of the country concerned in determining its national priorities in this regard."

As for the development of a United Nations approach to SSR, the Non-Aligned Movement believes that such development must take place in the General Assembly to ensure that the formulation of SSR strategies, including scope and mandate, is carried out through the widest possible intergovernmental process. We need thorough discussions in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council to allow for the full participation of the United Nations membership at large in such an important and sensitive issue.

The Peacebuilding Commission is also in a good position to coordinate the activities of the different organs of the United Nations system in that regard,

particularly in light of the experience that the Commission has gained through its engagement. It is of equal importance that the recipient country be fully in charge of formulating the strategy, identifying gaps, needs and areas of priority and coordinating international support.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of the Netherlands.

Mr. Van Oosterom (Netherlands): Allow me to thank Nigeria, Sir, for organizing this important open debate and for your excellent concept note (S/2014/238, annex), and especially for your leadership on the issue. The lead role Nigeria has taken is of great importance to my country.

The Netherlands also welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/480) and the recommendations made therein. Both documents emphasize, on the one hand, the importance of a comprehensive approach to security sector reform (SSR) within the United Nations system, and, on the other hand, the need to focus SSR efforts on national ownership. We fully support those notions.

The Netherlands aligns itself with the statement made by the observer of the European Union.

My Government sees a close relationship between security, the rule of law and development. Allow me to note the fundamental formula of the World Summit of September 2005, that there is no peace without development, no development without peace and no lasting peace or sustainable development without respect for human rights. In post-conflict situations that interconnection between the three elements is even more manifest and security sector reform is relevant to all three. In my statement I will address those, as well as the position of women, fighting crime and the role we see for the United Nations.

First, on the rule of law, security sector reform (SSR) cannot be seen separately from the rule of law. Security services must operate within the framework of the law and be accountable to civilian authorities. The civilian perspective should be the main focus of SSR, to make sure that security services deliver human security and not only State security. That will give them legitimacy from a legal perspective and trust from the perspective of society.

SSR must be inclusive at all stages. Governance and national ownership of SSR efforts are crucial for

their success and legitimacy. Therefore, the political realities of the countries involved must be taken into account. Substantive roles for the relevant non-State actors and structures, national reconciliation dialogues and activities in the field of transitional justice must be ensured. In that respect I would also like to stress that non-governmental organizations, the media and political parties can play an important role in the accountability component of SSR agendas. By establishing SSR based on national ownership within a rule of law context, a foundation will be laid for sustainable development.

Secondly, on the position of women, the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security, must be a principal guideline in programming and reform in the field of SSR. Steps have been taken to implement the resolution but more remains to be done, as the open debate of last Friday (see S/PV.7160), also under the able leadership of Nigeria, made clear. Combating violence against women and promoting the recruitment of female members of the security sector should be at the core of the agenda.

Thirdly, with regard to crime, let me point out another under-estimated aspect of SSR: international crime. Around the world we witness the destabilizing effects of criminal activities attracted by regions with weak governance and poor security institutions. In such situations, the smuggling of drugs, human trafficking and corruption are thriving and criminal networks are able to establish proxy security forces. That should lead us to think about the link with international crime and how to deal with it in terms of security sector reform.

On the role of the United Nations — my fourth point — the Netherlands commends the report of the Secretary-General for developing a more comprehensive United Nations system-wide approach. The relevant United Nations entities involved in SSR and the rule of law and development should cooperate more effectively. That applies both in New York and in the field. The United Nations has a comparative advantage in playing a coordinating role to assist communities in formulating and asking the right questions concerning their SSR processes and to support countries in building a human rights-based security sector and working on sustainable development. The comprehensive approach is therefore crucial.

The last point I would like to make is that the Netherlands has been a strong supporter of security sector reform, both through bilateral cooperation programmes as well as in the context of the United

Nations. We supported the development of a system-wide United Nations approach. We are a strong supporter of enhanced cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations through the funding of SSR projects in the field. And we support the activities of the Group of Friends of SSR, where inclusive dialogue, policy development and building bridges between a variety of international, regional and national stakeholders are central themes.

In conclusion, effective security sector reform is a result of synergy among efforts in the field in peace and security, governance and rule of law, as well as sustainable development. The Netherlands is proud to be a partner of many countries in the world as well as of the United Nations in each of those areas. We look forward to our continued partnership to strengthen peace, promote justice and foster development worldwide.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Pakistan.

Mr. Masood Khan (Pakistan): We are pleased to see you, Honorable Foreign Minister Aminu Wali, preside over today's debate on security sector reform (SSR), which is a testament to Nigeria's consistent and strong leadership on that important issue. We commend Ambassador Joy Ogwu's effective and elegant stewardship of the Security Council this month.

The Secretary-General's seminal report (S/2013/480), the draft resolution to be adopted today and Nigeria's compact concept note (S/2014/238, annex) all steer us from policy-making towards implementation, monitoring and review. As a leading troop-contributing country, Pakistan has actively supported security sector reform in various theatres or peacekeeping operations, including in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Timor-Leste. We, too, can testify that United Nations-led efforts have dramatically transformed the security landscape in those countries.

We know from experience that, when security sector institutions collapse, conflicts erupt or societies descend into anarchy or strife, the best way to reverse the vicious cycle is to restore and strengthen public security institutions.

Security sector reform has become a core component of United Nations engagement across peacekeeping and peacebuilding. SSR rightly targets institutions dealing with transitional justice, security

and police forces, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the extension of State authority, arms control and management and organized crime. That, in turn, helps in addressing some of the root causes of conflict.

A professional, effective and accountable security sector lays the foundation for durable peace, conflict resolution, development and a prevention of a relapse into conflict.

We believe that United Nations system-wide institutionalization and responsibility for the security sector should be strengthened. We should build on capacities both in the field and at Headquarters to fully exploit the United Nations comparative advantages.

SSR should be conceived and implemented in the overall framework of the rule of law, a viable and transformative security sector that enjoys the confidence of the populations and is responsive to their needs is key to successful transition and exit strategies.

The United Nations peacebuilding architecture has an important complementary role in promoting SSR objectives. The General Assembly and its Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations directly contribute to policy formulation and guidance for implementation.

The United Nations needs strong partnerships across the spectrum to enhance the performance of security sectors. In that context, Pakistan welcomes the growing consultation and cooperation among the Security Council, the African Union and subregional organizations. The United Nations should also deepen its partnerships with international and regional financial institutions to make SSR more resilient and self-sustaining.

There is also the political imperative to have an inclusive SSR process that establishes the legitimacy and acceptability of State institutions. Conscious efforts should be made for early engagement of the national stakeholders to promote national ownership of security sector reform and its internalization. The United Nations and international support must correspond to the host country's priorities.

Our debate's focus today is better implementation of SSR mandates and objectives. Implementation suffers due to a lack of timely and adequate resources. Pakistan supports the call to prioritize SSR processes in the missions so that they get the strategic and political

attention as well as adequate and predictable resources for sustainable SSR. Along with infrastructure, training and equipment for SSR, attention should also be given to institutional oversight and governance.

Today's debate complements the thematic debate organized last week by the President of the General Assembly on ensuring stable and peaceful societies. Last week's debate of the intergovernmental negotiations process, on the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council also underscored the importance of synergy and coordination between the two bodies. The crux of those debates was that the Security Council and the General Assembly must work in tandem. We fully endorse that view.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Senegal.

Mr. Diallo (Senegal) (*spoke in French*): Allow me to say, Sir, what a pleasure it is to see you take up the presidency of the Security Council and to reiterate to you the full support of my delegation.

The choice of the theme of security sector reform (SSR) clearly demonstrates the relevance of this issue that has become central to the peacekeeping and international security architecture. I should like to take this opportunity to express my satisfaction at the forthcoming adoption of the draft resolution on this matter, which clearly illustrates the Council's commitment to so essential an issue.

I should also like to thank Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, whose report (S/2013/480) provides abundant information on the support of the United Nations to SSR efforts and sheds light on what to expect in future.

The reform of the security sector seeks to restore the effectiveness, the professionalism and the legitimacy of the institutions in charge of providing security to civilian populations as part of an inclusive and participatory approach. In practice, however, its implementation reveals a profound complexity that is both linked to the need to convince military and paramilitary personnel of the need to reconfigure the security forces, as well as the need to mobilize various types of resources so that the process has a chance of success. The success of the reform process is based on the premise that increasing the operational capacity of defence forces, law enforcement bodies and penal and immigration administration must be founded on the need to respect the rule of law.

Such reform also has to take into account the emergence of transnational threats that require the pooling of efforts of the various stakeholders involved. I am thinking, *inter alia*, of such threats as the trafficking of people, the trafficking of narcotics and weapons, terrorism and organized transnational crime.

It is also just as important that the reform of the security sector be firmly rooted in the triad of political consultations, national reconciliation and social and economic recovery.

At a time when peacekeeping missions have completed their transformation to take on a multidimensional character, it is more important than ever to incorporate the reform of the security sector in a sustainable process with a particular focus on the prevention of conflicts.

It is for all the reasons I have just outlined that the delegation of Senegal is happy to embrace the statement of the Secretary-General in the summary to his report that "the viability of security sector reform efforts depends on the political environment in which reform is carried out."

Furthermore, I welcome the significant contribution of the United Nations to national efforts at security sector reform, which is a fundamental pillar essential to development. The establishment of a special inter-agency SSR Task Force in support of the country-specific configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission is a positive response to the need to coordinate in a harmonious way the activity of various stakeholders.

The establishment of partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations such as the African Union, as well as subregional organizations, Member States and civil society, also contributes to translating into practice the kind of comprehensive, coherent and coordinated approach that we all call for.

It seems to me that that is the very thrust of the proposed fundamental principles that were suggested by the Secretary-General, principles to which the delegation of Senegal fully subscribes. Their aim is to do away with insufficient harmonization and to orient the various interventions on the basis of priorities defined by States in post-conflict situations.

I should also like to welcome the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, adopted by the Group of

Seven Plus, which seeks to deal with the deep-rooted causes of conflicts.

The advances we have just outlined are positive, but to be consolidated they need the Security Council to closely involve the States concerned when elaborating the mandates for peacekeeping operations or special political missions when dealing with SSR. Furthermore, the viability of funding for the reform process as well as the relative failure related to activities of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) remain important issues that need to be taken into consideration.

In conclusion, Senegal, would like to reiterate its commitment to elevating the reform of the security sector to the status of a major pillar in the prevention of the resurgence of conflicts and an essential foundation of development.

Faithful to our tradition as a country that has contributed to maintaining international peace and security ever since we achieved our international sovereignty, my country will continue fully to support, responsibly of course, all initiatives aimed at peacebuilding.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Indonesia.

Mr. Khan (Indonesia): At the outset, I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for organizing today's important debate and for your helpful concept note (S/2014/238, annex). My delegation would also like to thank Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his comprehensive briefing.

Indonesia aligns itself with the statement delivered by the delegation of Iran on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Since the Security Council held its first open debate on security sector reform (SSR) in 2007 (see S/PV.5632), the subject, due to its fundamental importance for international peace, security and development, has been acquiring greater recognition. Considering that countries affected by conflicts have different security contexts, and that each will develop its own palette of strategies on security, the justice system and law enforcement suitable to its particular requirements, the significance of national ownership for SSR approaches cannot be emphasized enough.

We are therefore pleased that United Nations entities have been increasingly making efforts to have an open

and inclusive dialogue with countries on addressing their priorities and improving the United Nations response on how best it can strengthen its support and guidance. Because security-sector-related support in conflicted affected regions must be accompanied by robust support on broader peacemaking, peacebuilding and development, the United Nations emphasis on a comprehensive approach to SSR issues is also very pertinent.

It is in that context that Indonesia welcomes the first-ever stand-alone Council draft resolution on security sector reform and the maintenance of international peace and security, to be adopted today. We hope that its implementation will lead to enhanced support on SSR for countries that request it, as well as to strengthened respect for human rights and the rule of law, as essential elements of peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development.

As a country that studiously overcame instability and continues to deepen peace and development for its people and the region, Indonesia knows at first hand the challenges of realizing a sound SSR. The SSR process in Indonesia was driven by our political reform towards democracy back in 1998. We started with military reform, which separated the role of the military from politics. We also made a clear and formal distinction between the Indonesian armed forces and the Indonesian police, which increased capacities in both institutions for carrying out their respective responsibilities.

Our process reaffirmed the imperative for national ownership, as well as civil society consultation, also because the development of such a sensitive part of the State must meet the expectations of the citizens. Indeed, successful SSR first and foremost serves and protects the people of the country. In this context, and in response to some of the questions posed in the concept note (S/2014/238, annex), Indonesia would like to highlight the following.

First, with regard to the United Nations approach to the SSR agenda, SSR work should be focused on post-conflict contexts. While there is a need to support training and professionalization on various security-related aspects in other contexts, it is essential that any process for formulating related strategies in the United Nations system should be carried out in an intergovernmental setting, in close consultation with Member States.

Secondly, in order to incorporate the concerns and priorities of conflict-affected countries and to build their national ownership, the Security Council should more meaningfully involve the host States at the earliest stage of creating mission mandates. My delegation underscores the fact that providing security to citizens and the governing security sector is the primary responsibility of the State. Furthermore, we reiterate that any United Nations support for SSR through peacekeeping and other missions must be based on the request of the host country and cater to its particular needs.

Thirdly, the success of United Nations efforts on SSR is also dependent on the level of its financial resources, capacities to deliver, professional operations both at Headquarters and in the field, as well as coherence and cooperation among concerned United Nations and Governmental actors. Supporting the "One United Nations" system model, it is our view that the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund can also play a role in increasing the United Nations capacity to support SSR and ensure more predictable and sustained funding for it.

Fourthly, Indonesia places high importance on building partnerships and exchanging good practices and lessons learned among countries and regional organizations. As one of the members of the informal United Nations Group of Friends of SSR, Indonesia is actively using that platform to communicate and enhance cooperation with other Member States in dealing with the future challenges of SSR.

Fifthly, in order to advance conversations on this issue in the South-East Asia region, Indonesia has undertaken numerous consultations, including by facilitating an international workshop in Jakarta in 2010 with SSR as a major topic. We believe that regional networks of like-minded countries are vital to understanding the local culture, and can greatly enable programmes to support SSR. Therefore, there needs to be regular and more frequent interaction on SSR issues between the United Nations system and regional organizations.

Finally, we would point out that SSR is a long-term process that should not be rushed. There is no magic formula for implementing such reform. However, we are sure that today's debate is enriching the perspectives on SSR and on how the United Nations system can better plan and respond in assisting concerned countries.

Indonesia will continue to engage actively with all relevant actors on taking forward the discussion on SSR, including by contributing to help develop the United Nations civilian capacities initiative, which offers to improve and expand the needed expertise in countries emerging from conflict.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative from Switzerland.

Mr. Zehnder (Switzerland) (*spoke in French*): I thank Nigeria for convening this open debate. I will limit my remarks to the three following points.

First, Switzerland shares the opinion of the Secretary-General that security sector reform should be placed in the broader context of peacebuilding. This approach considers security sector reform to be a vast multidimensional task that contributes to conflict prevention and a lasting transformation to a peaceful society. That is why it is important not only to better explore the existing links between security sector reform and other dimensions such as the rule of law, human rights and development, but also to reflect on partnerships in this matter. The global focal point for police, judiciary and penitentiary activity coordination for promoting the rule of law after conflicts and other crises could offer the possibility of strengthening these links.

We must also strengthen the inclusive nature of security sector reform efforts pursuant to resolution 2122 (2013) by integrating the gender perspective. The importance of this point was brought up on numerous occasions during the open debate in the Security Council last Friday on women and peace and security (see S/PV.7160). Women must be included fully and on an equal footing in the security sector reform process and the different needs of men, women, boys and girls must be taken into account. Switzerland will explore this and other possibilities so as to strengthen its support for efforts aimed at strengthening the security sector reform on the ground and at the conceptual level, among others, in discussions held here at United Nations Headquarters.

Secondly, we believe it essential that the competent United Nations authorities continue their essential work to draft common standards and technical directives. The publication of the Integrated Technical Guideline Notes for security sector reform was an important step in this process. Given its global reach, the United Nations has

an advantage on this issue. We therefore encourage it to pursue action in this important area.

Thirdly, the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/480) underscores the importance of close work collaboration with regional organizations in order, *inter alia*, to promote local ownership. We fully support this approach. The contributions of regional organizations must be maintained and better linked to United Nations efforts. In this context, I should like to share some of Switzerland's experiences in this area since my country has assumed the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The strengthening of governance in the security sector is among our priorities as Chairman of the OSCE in 2014. Switzerland plans to focus its efforts on two levels — the political level and the technical level. At the political level, we supported the creation of a group of friends for security sector governance, chaired by the Slovak Republic. The objective of the group of friends is to raise awareness among States on the matter of governance of the security sector.

At the technical level, we have tasked the secretariat of the OSCE to establish an interdepartmental working group on governance of the security sector, which will be tasked with raising awareness within the OSCE and to intervene as an interlocutor in relevant questions in this area. The working group will also draft internal directives on security sector governance. The Swiss chairmanship also plans to work closely with the United Nations so as to benefit from its experience in governance of the security sector. To that end, a conference will be held in July 2014 with the participation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

The draft resolution that the Security Council will adopt today will provide supplementary support and momentum for security sector reform and thereby strengthen efforts under way throughout the world. We hope that the structures concerned, in particular the security sector unit and specialized teams deployed in peacekeeping operations and in special political missions will enjoy the resources they need to respond to the growing needs in this area. Switzerland remains fully engaged and will continue to be so, including in the informal group of friends.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Italy.

Mr. Lambertini (Italy): I thank you, Mr. President, for convening this important debate and for the useful concept note you have provided (S/2014/238/annex). We appreciate the leading role of Nigeria in shaping and promoting a deeper understanding of the critical issue of security sector reform (SSR). The draft resolution introduced today is a key element of this process and I am pleased to say that Italy has co-sponsored it.

I should also like to thank the Secretary-General for his briefing and for his precious engagement in this matter, which has produced the report before us today (S/2013/480). This document gives us a very clear picture of the state of the art, clearly defines the challenges we face and suggests priority avenues of action for the future.

Italy aligns itself with the statement made by Ambassador Mayr-Harting on behalf of the European Union, and I should like to make some remarks in my national capacity.

We attach vital importance to security sector reform in countries emerging from conflict. The malfunctioning or mismanagement of this sector exposes society to continual fear and danger of violent death, making civilian life increasingly solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short. Max Weber famously defined the State as any human community that successfully claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory. In line with this traditional definition, the security sector is indeed the backbone of the modern State. We must realize, however, that the concept of security has long shifted from a State- and military-centric perspective to an approach that emphasizes human security and the legitimacy and effectiveness of the institutions that provide security and justice.

The establishment of an effective, professional and accountable security sector is thus of crucial importance to reducing the potential for internal and external conflict, enhancing the security of citizens, and creating the necessary conditions for development. The existence of a symbiotic, self-enforcing relationship between security and development has long been established in the literature on international relations and in the policies and practices of States.

Helping and supporting national authorities in their efforts to build an effective, democratically run security sector is a long-term process. It must be carried out consistent with the overarching principle

of national ownership. In fact, the countries concerned have the sovereign right and the primary responsibility to determine their national approach and to outline their priorities for security sector reform. At the same time, the States concerned and the international community as a whole should enhance their efforts to promote inclusiveness in the SSR process by bringing in civil society and vulnerable groups. A particularly critical element, in Italy's view, is the involvement of women in the peace and security discussion and their participation in the national armed and security forces.

Italy is proud of its long-standing support of SSR processes in South-Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa at the national level and through international and intergovernmental organizations such as NATO, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union. We are particularly proud of the internationally recognized role of the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), based in Vicenza in northern Italy, which will soon share its headquarters with the NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence. CoESPU makes an outstanding contribution to international efforts to enhance the effectiveness and professionalism of police and security agencies worldwide at both the theoretical and practical levels. The Centre operates as a doctrinal hub and a training centre. It develops doctrine and common operational procedures for the employment of Stability Police Units and the promotion of the rule of law, and teaches operational planning, rules of engagement and international and humanitarian law to personnel from throughout the world.

In closing, I am pleased that the hard lessons learned by our brave men and women in the field dovetail with the recommendations put forth in the Secretary-General's report. Restoring public order is unfortunately a necessary but elusive condition of post-conflict situations. In order to avoid a relapse into conflict, achieve a durable peace and pave the way to socioeconomic development we must develop and implement an organic and comprehensive approach to SSR — an approach inspired by the principles of inclusiveness, effectiveness, accountability and good governance, and designed to achieve the ultimate objectives of increasing the security of the people and rebuilding the bonds of trust between public authorities and their citizens.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Spain.

Mr. Sanabria (Spain) (*spoke in Spanish*): I should like first to thank the Nigerian presidency of the Security Council for organizing this open debate and for its concept note (S/2014/238, annex). This debate is on an issue of great importance to the maintenance of international peace and security. We should also like to commend you, Sir, for having put forward a draft resolution that Spain is honoured to co-sponsor. I should also like to congratulate Luxembourg for its outstanding leadership of the Council in March.

Spain aligns itself with the statement of the European Union and wishes to add some observations in its national capacity.

Spain welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/480), which we consider to be complete and well-focused. We acknowledge the fundamental role of the United Nations in security sector reform (SSR) and its efforts of recent years to improve the coherence and effectiveness of its actions in this area. Security sector reform, and from a wider perspective the strengthening of the rule of law in this context, is a key elements in two different areas — *ex ante* for conflict prevention and *ex post* for peacebuilding. The international community should help and support countries finding in conflict and post-conflict situations in the development of their civilian capacities and in the strengthening of their institutions.

It is critical to move from a reactive culture to conflicts — which is often late and insufficient — to one of prevention. The prevention requires political will and resources to formulate and implement effective strategies. When both elements are combined, the results are success stories such as that of Sierra Leone, with the recent closing of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone. Security sector reform demands action on several fronts. Stable and predictable legal frameworks must be established; the creation of competent security and police forces that are subject to and enforce the rule of law; the building of an independent and comprehensive legal system accessible to all; and the establishment of an adequate penitentiary system. We must also ensure the protection of society's most vulnerable groups such as women, children and displaced persons.

National ownership is, in this area as in many others, key to success. Good planning is necessary if actions designed on the basis of needs and priorities identified by the host country are to be coherent and in line with its decisions and national initiatives. Security

infrastructures and institutions must be at the service of the people. Reforms must be inclusive and based on the principles of good governance, the rule of law, respect for human rights and accountability, all of which are vital in fostering long-term legitimacy, effectiveness and sustainability.

We believe that security sector reform requires a comprehensive and strategic approach. Flexibility in its planning, identification of the activities that are most appropriate at every moment, an evolving perspective, a good knowledge of the situation in the field, and a fluid, intense and ongoing dialogue with national actors are crucial. In order to be effective, efforts aimed at security sector reform require a long-term perspective and actions sustained over time.

Security sector reform based on the principles I have just mentioned is clearly an essential contribution to ensuring respect for and the implementation of international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians. On this point, I should like to highlight the importance of the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, of which Spain has been a member for eight years, and of the Peacebuilding Fund, of which we are its eighth largest donor.

National authorities and international partners also need instruments that allow them to carry out appropriate follow-up and evaluation of their own actions. As my delegation did at the debate on the strengthening of the rule of law in February (see S/PV.7113), I should like to highlight the recent initiative of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop indicators that measure the evolution of the functioning of police, legal and penitentiary institutions in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations in the areas of efficiency, capacity, integrity, transparency, accountability and the treatment of vulnerable groups. It is a useful tool for measuring the results and progress of our efforts in these sectors.

Spain has supported capacity-building in the security and legal sectors in many countries. In Sub-Saharan Africa, we have supported capacity-building of the national police forces of Angola and Cape Verde. Through our collaboration with the African Union, we support the African Peace and Security Architecture and the Common Security and Defence Policy, as well as the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism.

In Latin America, we have implemented programmes for training and for sharing experiences and good practices in legal reform by collaborating with the creation of specialized prosecutorial offices and by organizing seminars, courses and workshops that address issues such as access to justice — especially by vulnerable groups — medical-legal investigation techniques, and the fight against human trafficking. Since 2007, Spain has promoted and supported the Central American Security Strategy through the Central American Integration System in order to join and harmonize the fight against organized crime.

In Arab countries, Spain implements the Masar programme, which is designed to support democratic governance processes and aligns with the needs and priorities identified by national actors, and has supported initiatives of public institutions and civil society in the area of security, justice, penitentiary institutions and human rights.

In conjunction with other States members of the European Union, Spain has participated in civilian crisis management missions within the framework of the Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union. We are present in training operations in Mali and Somalia and in EUCAP Nestor, EUCAP Sahel and the European Union Operation Althea, which seek to strengthen the security security. In this regard, a Spanish General currently occupies the position of Principal Adviser of the United Nations in the Republic of Guinea and is helping to define the country's security model.

Our experience of cooperation with other countries and extensive participation in peacekeeping operations has taught us that strengthening the rule of law and security sector reform is a critical pillar of conflict prevention and the building and strengthening of peace. Peace and security, human rights and development are closely linked and are mutually reinforcing. Spain will continue to actively participate in actions aimed at providing support to the efforts of other countries to establish trustworthy security capacities and institutions that are subject to the law, with the aim of helping to strengthen peace, security and development.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Algeria.

Mr. Boukadoum (Algeria): At the outset, I should like to express to you, Mr. President, the appreciation of Algeria for convening this important open debate

on the concept of security sector reform (SSR). I wish to welcome His Excellency Mr. Aminu Bashir Wali, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, to our meeting today and thank him for his stewardship of this debate.

My delegation aligns itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Today's debate is an opportunity for Member States to identify and clarify the main characteristics and priorities of the United Nations on SSR, in particular its normative and operational dimensions. We recall that SSR was initially introduced in the United Nations in the context of identifying peacekeeping exit strategies. This concept has evolved significantly, to the point where it is becoming a core component of the Organization's engagement across peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development contexts. We believe that successful SSR is vital to establishing enduring peace and stability in countries that are in a post-conflict peacebuilding phase.

In post-conflict contexts, security institutions are often weak and dysfunctional, ineffective in their impact and lacking accepted legitimacy in their foundation. The failure to address such operational and accountability deficits has often undermined the reconstruction efforts of the United Nations and increased the risk of a relapse into conflict. The purpose is to enhance the quality of security sector governance through a focus on accountability, inclusivity and effective management and oversight. The United Nations should be able to provide assistance in this area, and is particularly well positioned to support such reforms and may have a comparative advantage relative to other partners in providing sector-wide support. Furthermore, the Secretary-General recognizes in his latest report (S/2013/480) that SSR is pertinent across the United Nations peacekeeping, human rights, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and development agendas.

At the same time, while much progress has been made, the protracted conflicts, emerging threats and complex crises witnessed in the world today certainly require innovative and flexible responses from the United Nations. To face those challenges, there is a need to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in supporting security sector reform as a key tool in the prevention and management of conflict.

That being said, Algeria believes that there is still a lot of work to be done in those areas by enhancing system-wide coherence and coordination, including through the collaborative efforts of the Task Force, and by forging partnerships with regional and subregional organizations. The African Union endeavour in its African Peace and Security Architecture and capacity-building efforts is, in this regard, the perfect example that deserves to be taken into account in this area.

The role of the Security Council is crucial in providing strategic guidance and in defining the institutional priorities of the United Nations, in particular due to the fact that security sector reform has become a key component of Security Council mission mandates. Furthermore, Security Council mandates are increasing not only in number but also in complexity in relation to the demands placed on support for security sector reform. There is a need, therefore, to reflect on how these increasing demands are to be met by current United Nations capacities.

My delegation would like to emphasize the importance of SSR among other important components in the context of United Nations multidimensional peacekeeping operations and post-conflict situations that should be integrated into the broad framework of United Nations rule-of-law activities, thereby ensuring that SSR activities and structures are not duplicating the work carried out in the rule of law area. Algeria believes that the successful implementation of the many tasks that peacekeeping operations could be mandated to undertake in the area of SSR requires an understanding of and action based on a perspective that takes fully into account the fact that security and development are intertwined. Equally, we stress the importance of the mutually reinforcing nature of SSR and all the other components of the peacekeeping operations when it is mandated.

Lastly, we think that any development of a United Nations approach to SSR must take place within the General Assembly and in accordance with the principle of national ownership, and that the formulation of SSR strategies, including its scope and mandate, should be carried out through the intergovernmental process and must be context-specific. It is obvious that SSR should be undertaken at the request of the country concerned, and we underline the primary responsibility and the sovereign right of the country concerned in determining its national priorities in this regard.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Kazakhstan.

Mr. Rakhmetullin (Kazakhstan): I thank you, Sir, for facilitating the strategic discussions on strengthening the approach of the United Nations to security sector reform (SSR). I also express my warm appreciation to the Secretary-General for his insightful report (S/2013/480) and recommendations on the way forward.

As a member of the Group of Friends of SSR, Kazakhstan fully supports all efforts to enhance peace and security, which in turn lead to stable and enduring sustainable development.

SSR is gaining increasing importance for addressing war-torn areas and for countries emerging from conflict in Africa. It is therefore critical to understand the newer forms, patterns and manifestations of conflicts and insecurities. Immediate and medium- and long-term plans can be based only on understanding the root causes of conflicts — the accelerators, the triggers and their impacts. Hence, planning for SSR must be based on the current shift from State-centred security to citizen- or people-oriented security; the shift from purely military security to non-military centred security, such as food, environment and socioeconomic security; and the shift from State to non-State actors, with a larger number of stakeholders.

Recent political developments, which are taking a most tragic toll of human life, compel us to rethink how secure environments can be achieved as essential prerequisites for the protection of civilians, the rule of law, justice and respect for human rights. Our task becomes all the more challenging when United Nations peacekeeping operations and missions withdraw. Thus, far-sighted and comprehensive reform is headed, providing the vital framework for peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, which are closely linked to the processes of demobilization, disarmament and reintegration. In addition, all national security policies and mechanisms must also be grounded in regional frameworks due to the transnational nature of security challenges.

No reform can take place without providing adequate, modern training in the new concepts of security and upgrading institutions of the military and, especially, the police so that human rights, rule of law and good governance can guide their operations. Recruitment policies should incorporate regional

quotas, ethnic/tribal balance and appropriate gender mix, involving women and local communities. There must also be a reorientation of correctional services, customs and the judiciary, which are important components of the security system.

These overall efforts call for strengthening the capacity and political will of national authorities and institutions, through political dialogue, with context-specific policies, while also mobilizing the multiplicity of actors. Special consideration must be given to non-State actors, at the regional and international levels alike, interacting with governmental authorities. It is then obvious that new partnerships should be explored, requiring collaboration and commitment at all levels — from regional to international. At the same time, there has to be national ownership of security sector reform, which must be democratic and representative, as this increases confidence in and the legitimacy of security institutions, striking a balance between national security concerns and local needs. SSR must include research, lessons learned, monitoring, oversight and accountability mechanisms, benchmarks and indicators for thorough assessment.

In conclusion, Kazakhstan is determined to assist and support United Nations efforts to evolve SSR as a timely and effective to counteract numerous challenges, and we support the draft resolution before the Council.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Czech Republic.

Mrs. Hrdá (Czech Republic): The Czech Republic fully shares the views expressed in the concept note (S/2014/238, annex) for today's debate. We thank the Nigerian presidency for having brought this critical issue to the attention of the Security Council and hope that the Security Council will continue to hold open debates on security sector reform (SSR) on a regular basis. We therefore welcome the draft resolution on SSR and hope that it will be adopted today. The Czech Republic would like to join others in announcing our co-sponsorship of the draft.

We agree that it is the responsibility of the Security Council as the body primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security to ensure that the necessary priority be afforded to this critical role of the United Nations.

The Czech Republic fully aligns itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the European Union,

and I would like to add the following remarks in our national capacity.

We consider SSR to be a key step in the transition from conflict to sustainable development. Successful SSR is possible only by adhering to the principles of national ownership and deepening cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and civil society. In this context, SSR emerged as a relevant concept addressing the core deficiencies of the State with the aim of improving not only State security but, in a broader sense, human security — that is to say, the security of every single human being within the society.

The Secretary-General's report of August 2013 (S/2013/480) clearly outlines the progress within the United Nations system on SSR, but it also shows that there is need for further improvement. In our view, SSR requires a holistic approach and all activities should be dealt with in a coherent and comprehensive manner. It is crucial to involve all parts of the United Nations system in this area. We therefore we welcome the creation of the inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, which covers all important departments of the United Nations Secretariat and its programmes. We also note other ways of deepening this cooperation by involving specialized United Nations agencies in the Task Force.

In conclusion, I would like to stress the active participation of the Czech Republic and Czech experts in several Common Security and Defence Policy missions, whose mandate included SSR — in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa and Mali. My country is also undertaking particular efforts to implement resolution 1325 (2000), on women, peace and security, as well as resolution 1612 (2005), on children affected by armed conflict.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mr. Mwinyi (Tanzania): At the outset, allow me to join other speakers in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Aminu Wali, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, to New York. I would also like to thank you, Sir, for having convened this open debate. We extend our appreciation to the Secretary-General for his briefing on this important matter and his reports on this subject (S/2013/480).

This debate is extremely relevant to the work of the Security Council, whose role is not merely to respond to conflicts after they have unfolded but also to prevent them. Security sector reform (SSR) is among the

many ways of safeguarding conflict-prone countries and ensuring post-conflict societies do not relapse into conflict, by building strong, transparent and accountable security sector institutions. This debate takes place hardly a week since Tanzania, Japan and the Slovak Republic held a seminar on inclusivity in rebuilding States, focusing on inclusivity in security sector reform. Tanzania pioneered the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission and strongly maintains its belief in the centrality of SSR in rebuilding post-conflict societies.

We wish to reiterate some of the issues that we deem absolutely important in advancing SSR, not only in societies emerging from conflicts, but in developing countries in general. First, let me address ownership. It is important that the country in question, where SSR is being undertaken, take full ownership of the process. Ownership entails more than consent. It is also about commitment and, most importantly, inclusivity. To attain the requisite legitimacy, the security sector reform process must involve all stakeholders, including youth, women, traditional leaders, religious leaders and civil society. It is also important that it involve former combatants after peace talks have been exhausted, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration has been accomplished and justice has been administered.

Secondly, on durability, it is of paramount importance that security sector reform be undertaken as an ongoing process rather than an event, particularly when implemented under the mandate of the Council. Post-conflict countries undertaking security sector reform must be assisted until they attain the capability to assist themselves. We also believe that sustainability in the security sector reform process can only be attained if the process is undertaken hand in hand with the development of the concerned countries.

Thirdly, on the involvement of regional actors, our involvement in peace processes over the past five decades has clearly demonstrated the importance of regional actors in conflict prevention, resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. We encourage the international community and the countries concerned to make effective use of the enormous resources that

we can offer to our neighbouring countries in terms of knowledge and skills in the area of security sector reform and others. After all, we aspire to the well-being of their nations and peoples, which is paramount for regional stability and development.

We note with great appreciation that such value is fully acknowledged in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, the full implementation of which by all stakeholders is poised to restore peace and stability in the Great Lakes region of Africa.

The President: Members of the Council have before them document S/2014/302, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: The draft resolution received 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2151 (2014).

There are no more names inscribed on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.



Security Council

Sixty-ninth year

Provisional

7162

nd meeting

Tuesday, 29 April 2014, 10 a.m.

New York

<i>President:</i>	Mrs. Ogwu	(Nigeria)
<i>Members:</i>	Argentina	Mrs. Perceval
	Australia	Mr. Quinlan
	Chad	Mr. Cherif
	Chile	Mr. Barros
	China	Mr. Shen Bo
	France	Mr. Araud
	Jordan	Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein
	Lithuania	Mrs. Kazragienė
	Luxembourg	Ms. Lucas
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Oh Joon
	Russian Federation	Mr. Iliichev
	Rwanda	Mr. Gasana
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Mark Lyall Grant
	United States of America	Mrs. DiCarlo

Agenda

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara
(S 2014/258)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

14-31404 (E)



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The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2014/258)

The President: Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of Spain to participate in this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

Members of the Council have before them document S.2014/299, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by France, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United States of America.

I wish to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2014/258, which contains the report of the

Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2152 (2014).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.10 a.m.



Security Council

Sixty-ninth year

Provisional

7163

rd meeting

Tuesday, 29 April 2014, 10.10 a.m.

New York

<i>President:</i>	Mrs. Ogwu	(Nigeria)
<i>Members:</i>	Argentina	Mrs. Perceval
	Australia	Mr. Quinlan
	Chad	Mr. Cherif
	Chile	Mr. Barros
	China	Mr. Shen Bo
	France	Mr. Araud
	Jordan	Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein
	Lithuania	Mrs. Kazragienė
	Luxembourg	Ms. Lucas
	Republic of Korea	Mr. Oh Joon
	Russian Federation	Mr. Iliichev
	Rwanda	Mr. Gasana
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Mark Lyall Grant
	United States of America	Mr. DeLaurentis

Agenda

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Letter dated 14 April 2014 from the Vice-Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/266)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

14-31410 (E)



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The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Letter dated 14 April 2014 from the Vice-Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/266)

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of the Côte d'Ivoire to participate in this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2014/303, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by France, Nigeria, Rwanda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2153 (2014).

I now give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements after the voting.

Mr. DeLaurentis (United States of America): The United States voted in favour of resolution 2153 (2014) because we fully support the renewal of these sanctions and the mandate of the United Nations Group of Experts, both of which constitute an important part of the Council's effort to support peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire. We welcome the progress Côte d'Ivoire has made under the leadership of President Ouattara and his Government. We also applaud the Ivorian Government's achievement of the Kimberley Process Certain Scheme's minimum requirements, thereby

allowing for the lifting of the embargo on the import of rough diamonds originating in Côte d'Ivoire.

Despite this progress, however, we note that the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains challenging as the country moves into its 2015 electoral cycle. The Council has expressed repeatedly the importance of significant security sector reform, the effective demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, meaningful reconciliation, and equitable justice for crimes committed during the crisis.

In the light of the challenges, the United States had advocated a more gradual approach to adjusting the arms embargo. We recognize the Government of Côte d'Ivoire's need to build capable and professional security forces. We were concerned, however, by the findings in the report of the Group of Experts (S/2014/266) regarding inconsistent compliance with existing arms embargo procedures. We therefore urge Côte d'Ivoire to tighten its control over arms and ammunition and to continue the important work of security sector reform. We urge the Council to closely monitor developments on the ground. If the arms embargo modifications in resolution 2153 (2014) have any negative repercussions on stability in Côte d'Ivoire, then the Council should be prepared to take appropriate action.

Côte d'Ivoire is an important partner of the United States. We look forward to continuing to work with the Government and people of Côte d'Ivoire to further the country's peace, stability and prosperity.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of the Côte d'Ivoire.

Mr. Bamba (Côte d'Ivoire) (*spoke in French*): Since my delegation is taking the floor for the first time under your presidency, Madam, I am pleased to offer you our congratulations not only for the assumption by your great country, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, of the presidency of Security Council for the month of April, but also for the skill and leadership you have demonstrated in this important function.

My delegation welcomes the adoption of resolution 2153 (2014) and takes this opportunity to thank the members of the Security Council for their continued commitment to helping Côte d'Ivoire to restore stability and lasting peace. We note that the resolution just adopted renews the sanctions regime regarding the Côte d'Ivoire for a period of one year, until 30 April 2015. At the same time, however, we see that the relevant

provisions have been significantly lightened. Indeed, it is especially important to note that the Security Council expresses its satisfaction in the resolution over the achievement by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire of considerable progress at all levels, particularly in terms of the stabilization of the security situation, the political dialogue and national reconciliation, and economic recovery.

More specifically, with regard to diamonds produced in Côte d'Ivoire, the resolution recognizes that Côte d'Ivoire has fully met the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process, to the point where it has been possible to end the embargo. Moreover, the resolution also reiterates the urgent need for the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to train and equip its security forces, especially the police and gendarmerie, with arms and ammunition adequate to the implementation of their security and law enforcement missions. That is why my delegation welcomes and offers the Security Council the gratitude of the Government and people of Côte d'Ivoire for the adoption of resolution 2153

(2014), which officially lifts the embargo on diamonds produced in Côte d'Ivoire, and lifts the embargo on small arms and light weapons and their ammunition with respect to Côte d'Ivoire.

In conclusion, my delegation reiterates that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire fully understands that the provisions of the sanctions regime are intended to support efforts to strengthen stability and lasting peace. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire remains committed to cooperating fully with the United Nations and the international community to achieve all the expected reforms to that end, and we hope that at the next consideration of this issue, the Security Council will be able to put a complete end to the sanctions regime concerning Côte d'Ivoire.

The President: There are no more names inscribed on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.15 a.m.